



ЮГОЗАПАДЕН УНИВЕРСИТЕТ „НЕОФИТ РИЛСКИ“
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

2700 Благоевград, ул. Ив. Михайлов №66

*СБОРНИК
ДОКЛАДИ*

на

**СТУДЕНТСКА И ДОКТОРАНТСКА
НАУЧНА СЕСИЯ – СДНС‘17**

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**„Компютърни и
комуникационни технологии“**

WiMAX

Abstract. MIMO stands for Multiple Input and Multiple Output, and refers to the technology where there are multiple antennas at the base station and multiple antennas at the mobile device. Typical usage of multiple antenna technology includes cellular phones with two antennas, laptops with two antennas (e.g. built in the left and right side of the screen), as well as CPE devices with multiple sprouting antennas.

The predominant cellular network implementation is to have multiple antennas at the base station and a single antenna on the mobile device.

WiMAX implementations that use MIMO technology have become important. The use of MIMO technology improves the reception and allows for a better reach and rate of transmission. The implementation of MIMO also gives WiMAX a significant increase in spectral efficiency.

Keywords: antenna, WiMax, WiFi, RF power

WiMAX

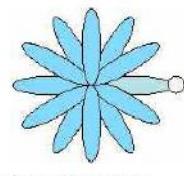
```
graph TD; A[IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX)] --> B[IEEE 802.16-2004 (OFDMA)]; A --> C[IEEE 802.16e (OFDMA (MIMO))]
```

1.

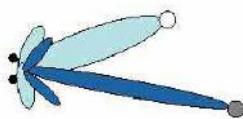
2. (STC — Space-Time Code).

3. (SM. — Spatial Multiplexing).

(. . 1).
120 60
120
GSM



а) секториал антени



б) антени с управляема диаграма на насоченост

1

(. . 1).

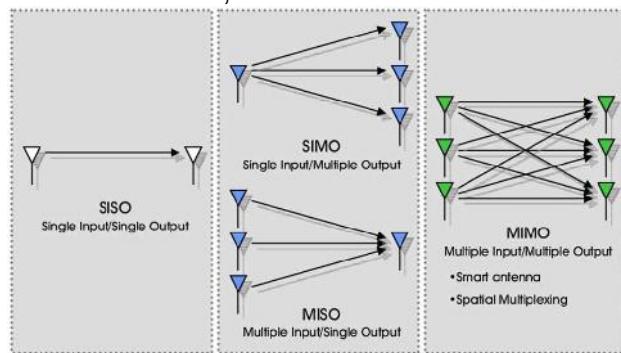
) () ().

$$C = B \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{S}{N} \right),$$

$\frac{S}{N}$

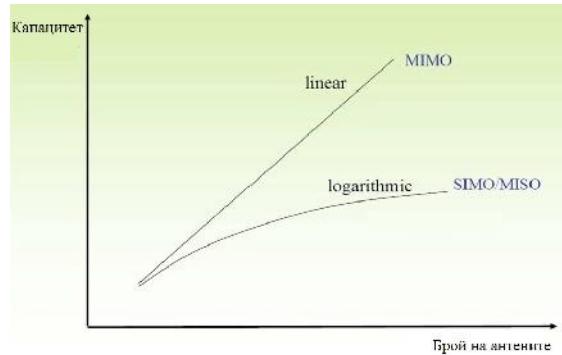
/ (. .).
1 Gb/s.

. 2



. 2

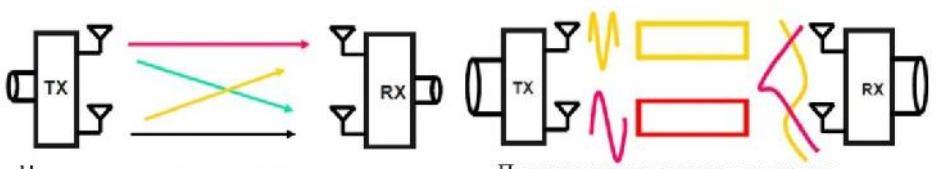
(. 3).



. 3.

WiMAX

(. 4)



Пространство временно кодиране -
повишаване на отношението сигнал/шум

Пространствено мултимплексиране -
повишаване на пропускателната способност

4 MIMO

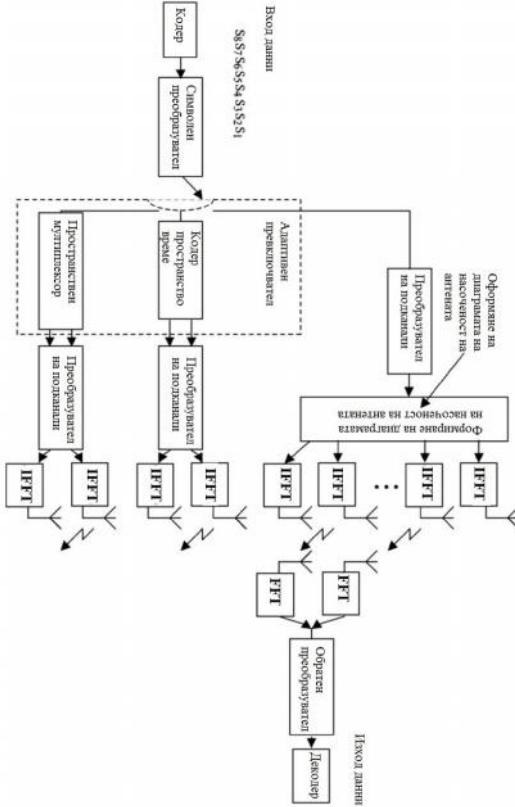
5

WiMax.

63.36 Mb/s.

14.11 28.22 b/s.

DL/UL



. 5

WiMax.

- [1]. « WiMAX. 4G». „ · 2009 .
 - [2]. « . . . , . . , . . » . , 2005.
 - [3]. IEEE Std IEEE 802.16-2001 IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks. Part 16. – IEEE 8 April 2002
 - [4]. IEEE Std IEEE 802.16a-2003 IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks. Part 16. – IEEE 1 April 2003
 - [5]. EEE Std IEEE 802.16c-2002 IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks. Part 16. – IEEE 15 January 2003
 - [6]. IEEE Std IEEE 802.16e-2005 IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks. Part 16.
 - [7]. WiMAX Forum <http://www.wimaxforum.org/>

Matlab

Keywords:

1.

[3].

(RR) (LS),

LS

[5].

()
[4].

,
()
; ()
,

,
(),
; ()
,

,
;

2.

$$= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p)^T.$$

$$)$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^n (y_\alpha - \hat{y}_\alpha)^2$$

$$y_\alpha \quad , \quad \hat{y}_\alpha$$

Matlab

Matlab

Isqcurvefit

Matlab

`x = lsqcurvefit(fun,x0,xdata,ydata),`

```
fun ( ) , x0 , xdata ydata  
      X Y.
```

3.

„Regression Analysis by Example“ Walter Hewhart Samuel Wilks [2].

1	23	1
---	----	---

	Σ_0	
2	29	2

3	49	3
---	----	---

4	64	4
---	----	---

5	74	4

6	87	5
7	66	6

7	33	0
8	87	6

9	109	7
---	-----	---

10	119	8	
----	-----	---	--

11	149	9

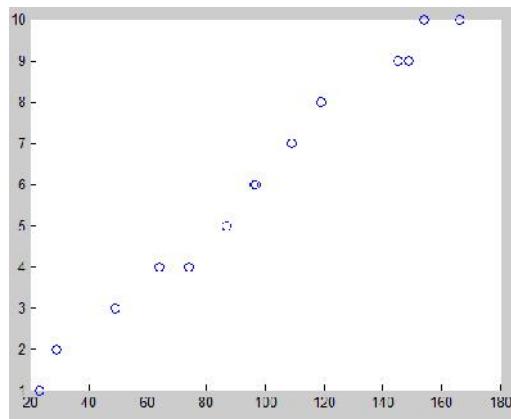
12	145	9
12	154	12

13	154	10
14	166	10

11	188	18
----	-----	----

Matlab

1

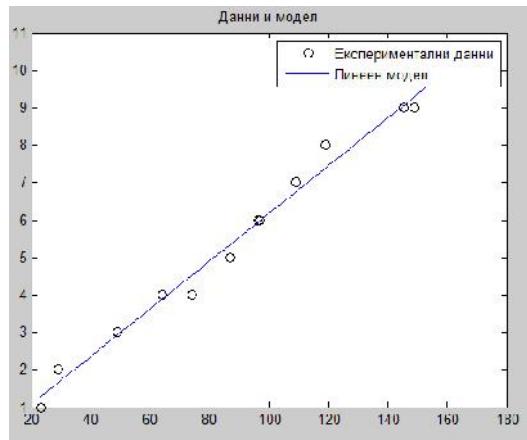


. 1. (X Y)

$$y=a+bx$$

Matlab,
 $a = -0.1896$ $b = 0.0637$.

.2.



. 2.

4.

- [1]. Armstrong, J. S., Collopy, F. (1992). Error Measures For Generalizing About Forecasting Methods: Empirical Comparisons. *International Journal of Forecasting*, 8(1), pp. 69-80.
- [2]. Mason, R. L., Gunst, R. F., Hess, J. L. (2003). *Statistical Design and Analysis of Experiments*. New Jersey: Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken.
- [3]. Sadanori, K., Kitagawa, G. (2008). *Information Criteria and Statistical Modeling*. New York: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC.
- [4]. Weisberg, S. (1985). *Applied linear regression*. 2 ed. New York: Wiley.
- [5]. Hewhart, W., Wilks, S. *Regression Analysis by Example*. 4 ed. New York: Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

1. " " " "
2. " " " "

S-

1.

(2D)

[1, 2, 3].

(. . . " ").

2.

$$(1) \quad D(f) = \begin{cases} 1, & f \in [0, 0.5] \\ 0, & f \in (0.5, 1] \end{cases}; \quad f \in [0, 1],$$

f

: - -

$$f = 0.5,$$

" " () ,

$$\sin(x)/x.$$

,

3.

S-

$$(2) \quad H(f) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-s(f - f_t)]}; \quad f \in [0, 1].$$

1()

()

f_{pass};

f_{stop};

f_t.

$$\Delta f = f_{stop} - f_{pass}. \quad u \in (0, 0.5)$$

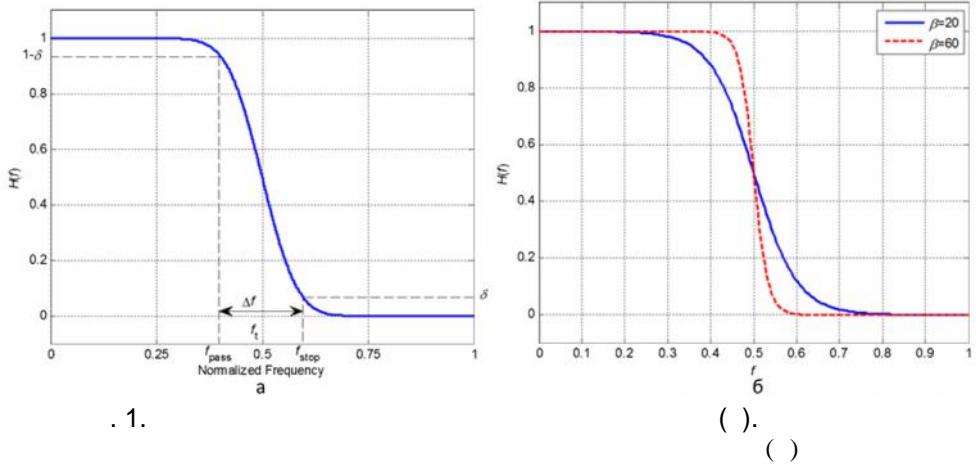
$$DA = 20 \lg(1 - u)$$

$$DS = 20 \lg(u)$$

(2)

s > 0

1().



$$: H(f_{pass}) = 1 - u ; \quad H(f_{stop}) = u$$

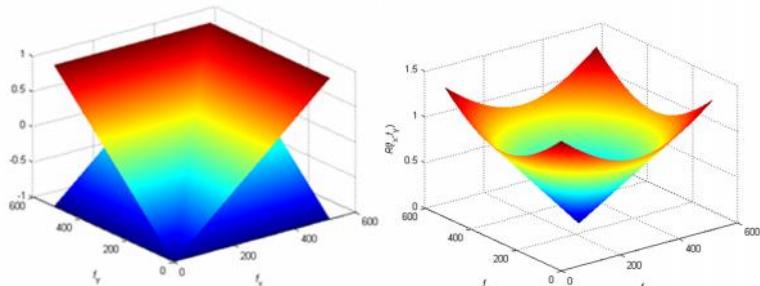
$$(3) \quad S = \frac{2 \ln(1/u - 1)}{\Delta f} .$$

$$(2) \quad f \in [0,1].$$

$M \times N$ $\mathbf{R}(f_x, f_y) . M \times N$

$$, \quad f_x, f_y$$

$$x \in [-1,1]; y \in [-1,1] - , \quad 3().$$



. 3. (), (2), ()

$$(4) \quad H(f_x, f_y) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left\{-S\left[\mathbf{R}(f_x, f_y) - f_t\right]\right\}}.$$

4.

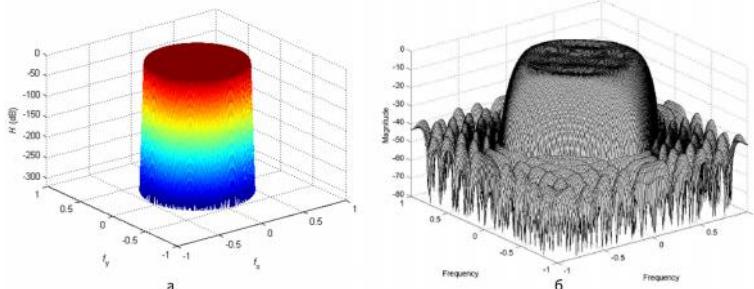
Matlab
R2016 Lenovo Processor Intel® Core™ 2Quad CPU Q6600
@ 2.40 GHz RAM 4GB.

: $f_t = 0.5$
; $\Delta f = 0.01$; $u = 0.01$; $M = N = 1024$.

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{R}_{circle} = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2}.$$

4()
0.14 ,
- ,
1. [3].

4()
Pentium IV PC 15×15
[3] 1GHz .
-76dB, 25 \times 25

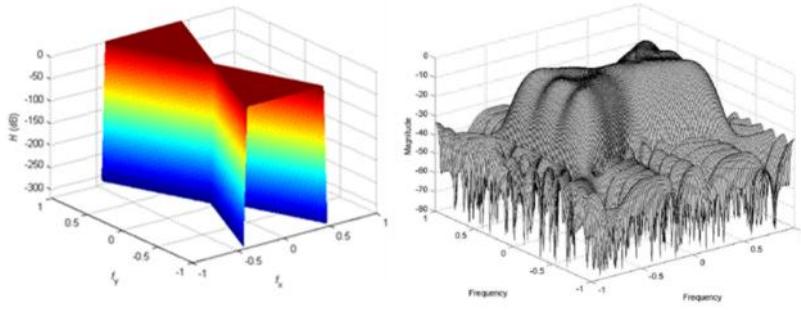


4. (). [3] ()

: $f_t = 0.5$; $\Delta f = 0.01$; $u = 0.01$; $r = f/4$.

$$(6) \quad \mathbf{R}_{fan} = 0.5 + |f_x| - |f_y| \operatorname{tg}(r/2).$$

5()
0.098 5()
100 [3],



a

b

5.

1.

$M \times N$	512×512	1024×1024	2048×2048	4096×4096
$T_{Circle}(s)$	0.088	0.140	0.382	1.428
$T_{Fan}(s)$	0.075	0.098	0.366	1.148

1

6

4(),

6()

558×425 .

(5)

(4)

6().



. 6.

-

: ()

, ()

5.

6.

- [1]. Lu, W., A. Antoniu. (1992), *Two-dimensional digital filters*. New York, Marcel Dekker.
- [2]. Lim, J. A. Antoniu. (1990), *Two-dimensional signal and image processing*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
- [3]. Dumitrescu, B. (2006), Trigonometric Polynomials Positive on Frequency Domains and Applications to 2-D FIR Filter Design. *IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing* Vol. 54, Issue 11 number, pp. 4282 – 4292.

1.

[1].

NITV (National Institute for Truth Verification)
CVSA (Computer Voice Stress
Analyzer).

US 2005/0131692 A1 „Method for Quantifying
Psychological Stress Levels Using Voice Pattern Samples”[2].

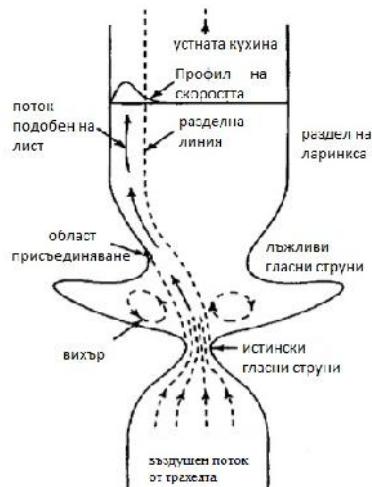
FACT

98%

[3]

, „ [4].

— 1.
[5].



. 1. [7]

2.

[6]

[5]

$$(1) \Psi_c[x(t)] = \left(\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right)^2 - x(t) \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) \right) = [\dot{x}(t)]^2 - x(t) \ddot{x}(t),$$

$$(2) \quad \Psi[x(n)] = x^2(n) - x(n+1)x(n-1),$$

$$\Psi(\cdot) \quad (\quad), n -$$

$$(3) \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{2fT} \left| \arccos \left(1 - \frac{\Psi[y(n)] + \Psi[y(n+1)]}{4\Psi[x(n)]} \right) \right|, \\ x(n) \quad , \quad y(n)$$

$$(4) \quad y(n) = x(n) - x(n-1).$$

Matlab,

$$F_0 \quad F_0 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta F = F_0/2.$$

5-

3.

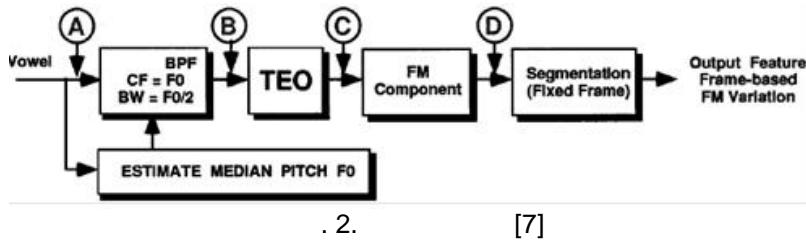
14

14

$$1 \quad 7, \quad (\quad).$$

Matlab

2



. 2.

[7]

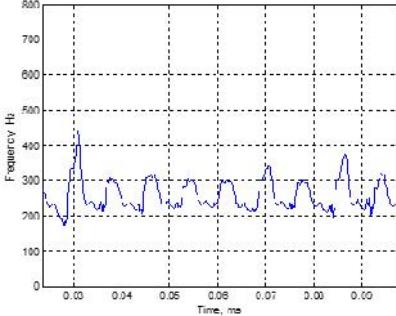
4.

1

“ ”

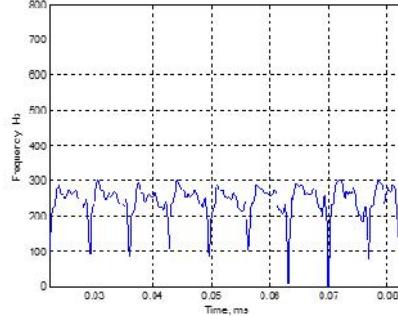
1.

	F_0 (Hz)						
1	174	233	189	228	195	199	192
2	240	215	182	207	356	221	191
3	211	219	232	230	260	211	278
4	262	285	223	340	285	307	314
5	291	235	235	257	335	309	295
6	191	219	200	221	211	208	214
7	275	203	270	243	228	246	271
8	218	191	218	191	210	157	202
9	266	222	208	232	247	210	192
10	180	296	245	234	198	170	232
11	271	273	236	202	333	207	256
12	349	227	238	210	263	221	335
13	253	289	301	328	387	220	272
14	229	230	239	251	279	272	239



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IoT

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Keywords: IoT, , Smart House,

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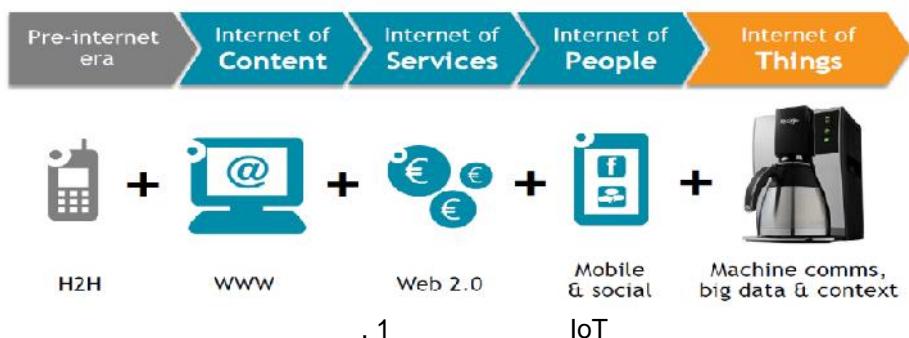
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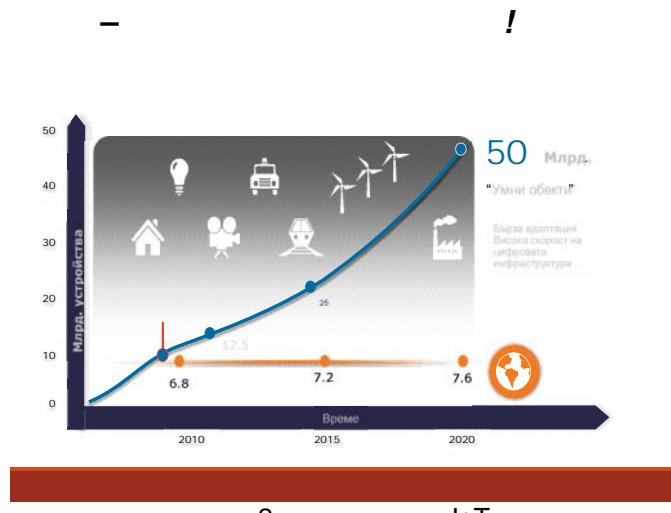
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4.1.1. IoT



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Автомобили	Интелигентни мрежи	Умен град
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Трафик информация - eCall - Сервизи - Обслужване 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Електричество - Вода - Газификация - Температура - Инфраструктура / Продукция 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Сензори за контрол на трафика - Улично осветление - Инфраструктурен мониторинг - Отпадъци - Публични събития - Реклама - съвременни методи за визуализация - ATM, Вендинг машини и др.
Селско стопанство	Интелигентно измерване	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Напоителни системи - Контрол на околната среда - Животни – изследване чрез специални апаратури 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Сензори за следене на земетресения - Лавини и наводнения - Климатична обстановка - Следене за пожари - Други бедствия и аварии - Замърсяване на атмосферата с фини прахови частици - нива 	
Проследяване	Проследяване	Интелигентни жилища
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Велосипеди, мотоциклети - Автомобили - ТИР-ове - Транспорт на контейнери - Проследяване на деца, животни - Проследяване на продукти 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Дектетори на дим - Системи за сигурност - Интелигентни уреди - Устройства за следене на състоянието - Контрол и мониторинг на уреди - Видео наблюдение 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Апаратура - Медикаменти
		Медицина

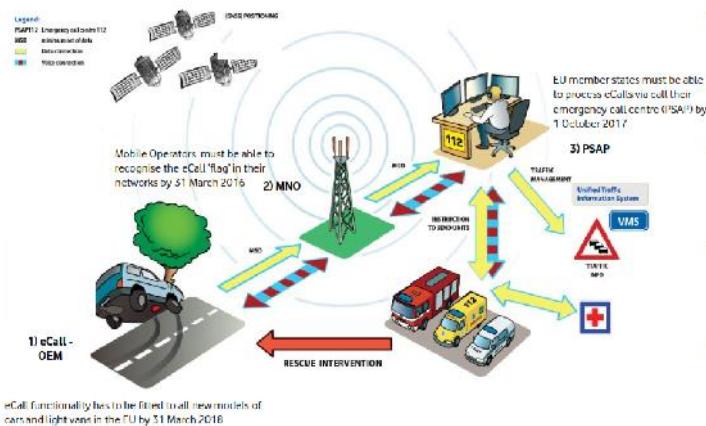
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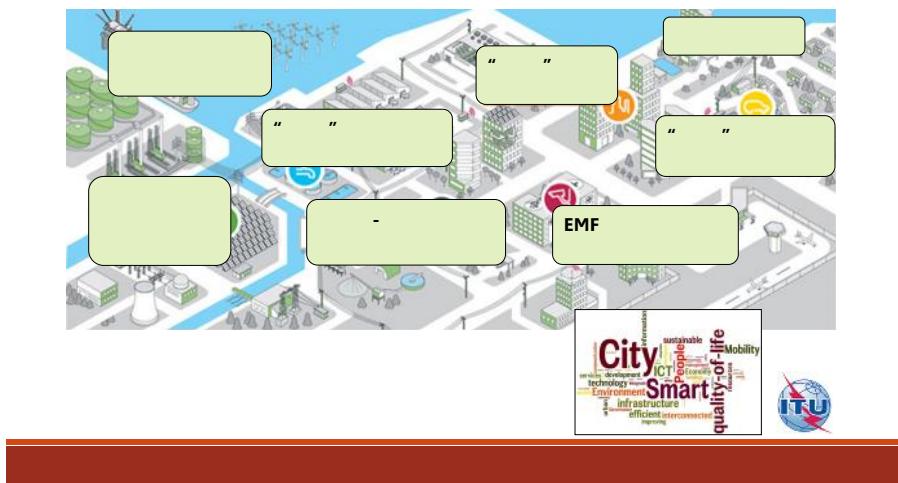
IoT

eCall – case study



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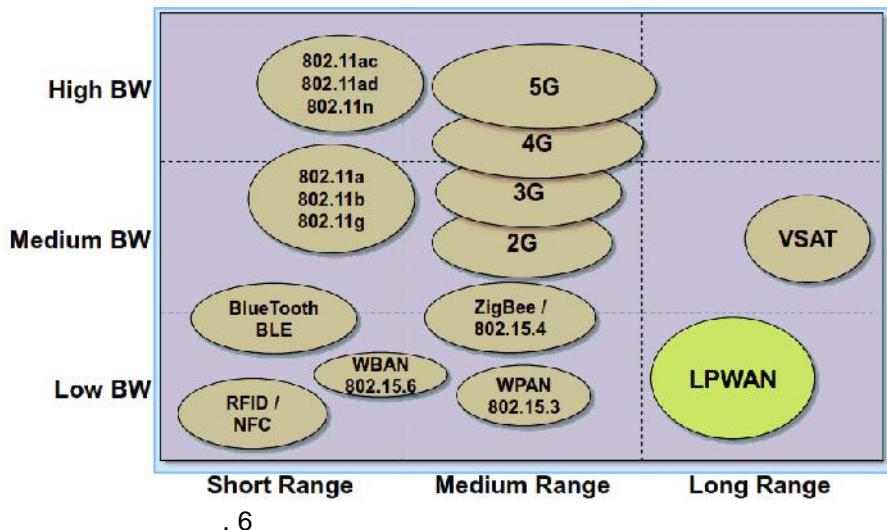
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4.2. LPWA (Low-Power Wide-Area)



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4.3. LPWAN

Feature	LoRaWAN	Narrow-Band	LTE Cat-1 2016 (Rel12)	LTE Cat-M 2018 (Rel13)	NB-LTE 2019 (Rel13+)
Modulation	SS Chirp	UNB / GFSK/BPSK	OFDMA	OFDMA	OFDMA
Rx bandwidth	500 - 125 KHz	100 Hz	20 MHz	20 - 1.4 MHz	200 KHz
Data Rate	290bps - 50Kbps	100 bit/sec 12 / 8 bytes Max	10 Mbit/sec	200kbps – 1Mbps	~20K bit/sec
Max. # Msgs/day	Unlimited	UL: 140 msgs/day	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Max Output Power	20 dBm	20 dBm	23 - 46 dBm	23/30 dBm	20 dBm
Link Budget	154 dB	151 dB	130 dB+	146 dB	150 dB
Battery lifetime - 2000mAh	105 months	90 months		18 months	
Power Efficiency	Very High	Very High	Low	Medium	Med high
Interference immunity	Very high	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Coexistence	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Security	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mobility / localization	Yes	Limited mobility, No loc	Mobility	Mobility	Limited Mobility No Loc

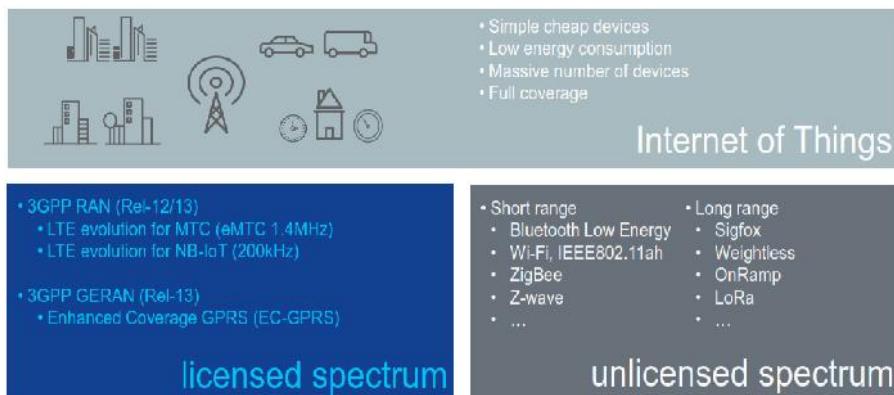
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LPWAN

4.4. SigFox

- LPWA (Low-Power Wide-Area)
- ;
- ;
- Ultra-Narrow Band (UNB) ISM 868 MHz;
- 162dB ;
- , GSM
- 12 ;
- 140 – 1% ;
- ; : 10 .

4.5. IOT.



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4.6.



	SIGFOX	LoRa	clean slate	NB LTE-M Rel.13	EC-GSM Rel.13	LTE-M Rel.12/13	5G (нано)
Long range	<13km	<11 km	<15km	<15km	<15km	<11 km	<15km
Spectrum	Unlicensed below 1 GHz	Unlicensed below 1 GHz	Licensed below 1 GHz				
Data Rate	<100 bps	<10 kbps	<50 kbps	<150 kbps	10 kbps	<1 Mbps	<1 Mbps
Battery Life	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years
Date of issue	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016	2016	after 2020

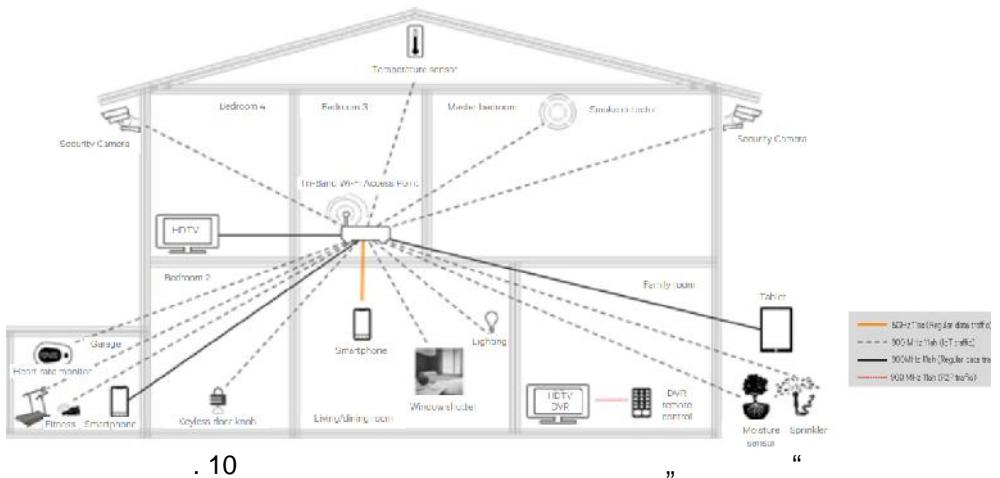
NB-IoT Rel.13

EC-GSM-IoT

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4.7.

IOT – „



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Smart Home

Zigbee
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 Amazon E
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 Rovio, Roomba.
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Rovio .11
webcam



Rovio WiFi
Roomba

Roomba

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C-BUS	3500 /	UTP, FTP, Wi-fi	C-Bus OSI

			1000 Cat.5. <u>Cat.6 UTP</u> FTP
xPL	10 000 000 /	Ethernet, FastEthernet	Squeezebox, Ethernet RS- 232 .
KNX	9600 /	PLC , RF , , Ethernet	, , EIB. EIB. KNX EN 50090
X10	20 /	PLC, RF	X10 e



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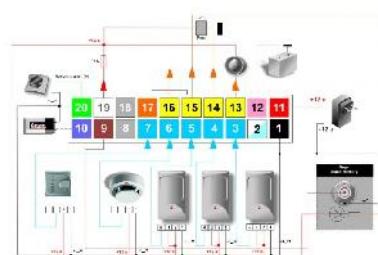
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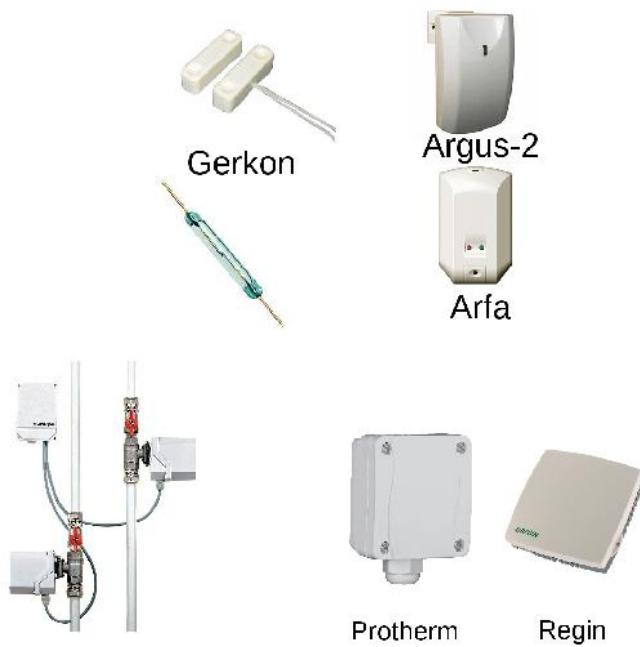


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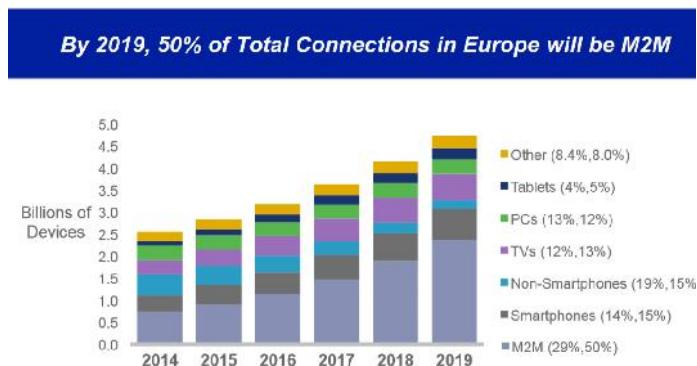
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, , 802.11 ac,
SDSS-2016, " , "
, -19 -20 , 2016 , "

Protein Folding Prediction using two stages over random made structure – “Bridge Building” and “Willpower Folding”

Ivan Todorin

SWU ‘Neofit Rilski’, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

Abstract: There are rather more known primary structures of proteins than known 3D structures. 3D form determine biological activity, so if we can predict it, then only proteins with expected properties have to be synthesized and that will be useful for drug design. The main idea is to modify HP Model such as not to use only pseudo-randomly made forms, but to start with such a form, then move amino-acids of closest cysteine couples to each other in aim to form S-S bridges, which stage I call “Bridge Building”, and finally to fold this structure in tendency to minimize free energy, which final stage I call “willpower folding”.

Keywords: Protein Folding, Bioinformatics, Willpower Folding, Drug Design

1.INTRODUCTION

The prediction of the 3D structure of proteins, if we know only the primary structure – the amino-acid sequence, is a protein folding problem. The reason for this process of folding in water environment is the interaction between water molecules and between amino-acids and water molecules. As water molecule has higher polarity than amino-acids, there is a minimum of energy when the protein is folded, not to spoil water to water interconnections. The way of folding is determined by the polarity or the hydrophobicity of different amino-acids, so the 3D structure with minimum energy is the real case. There is less energy when more hydrophobic (H) amino-acids are in contact in the core of the folded 3D structure and more polar (P) amino-acids are in contact with water. As we know the amino-acid sequence and the hydrophobicity of every amino-acid, we can predict the 3D structure – this method is called HP folding. [1,2,3]

2.METHODOLOGY

Model description

The aim of the developed algorithm is to create a 3D form with low potential energy, starting from randomly folded form, instead of looking for

the best structure among wholly randomly generated forms. Each amino acid is represented as the position of the alpha carbon atom and the position of the radical center with three-dimensional coordinates. The first stage is to generate a three-dimensional shape by accidentally turning the peptide chain through 90 degrees and a distance 1 between the alpha carbon atoms in the peptide chain and between each alpha carbon and the radical center of the same amino-acid. After a structure is successfully built, there is a second stage "Bridge Building", in which the co-ordinates of closest couples of cystein radicals have to be moved to each other in steps to become close enough, while using now non-integer co-ordinates. These steps include the same actions of saving in rule the definition of the structure as they are described in the stage "Willpower folding" below. Then for this structure have to be applied the next stage. The third stage, which we call "Willpower folding", is to purposefully modify the 3D form in order to minimize the energy .

Definition of the structure

- If x_i , y_i and z_i belong to R and are the coordinates of the alpha carbon atoms, x_{r_i} , y_{r_i} , z_{r_i} belong to R and are the coordinates of the centers of the radicals and r_i are the normalized radiiuses of the radicals at a probable distance 1 between the alpha carbon atoms of adjacent amino acids:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((i - i+1)^2 + (y_i - y_{i+1})^2 + (z_i - z_{i+1})^2) \leq 1.1 \\ & ((i - i+1)^2 + (y_i - y_{i+1})^2 + (z_i - z_{i+1})^2) \leq 0.9 \\ & ((i - r_i)^2 + (y_i - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_i - z_{r_i})^2) \leq 1.1 \quad (r_i + 0.3) \\ & 0.6 \quad ((i - j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) \\ & 0.9(r_i + r_j) \quad ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2) \\ & 0.9(r_i + 0.3) \quad ((i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_i - z_{r_j})^2) \end{aligned}$$

Definition of the search result

• Contact definition:

- between non-adjacent alpha carbon atoms:

$$((i - j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) \leq 0.8$$

- between radicals:

$$((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2) \leq 1.2 \quad (r_i + r_j)$$

The goal of the Willpower folding is to maximize the contacts between the radicals of hydrophobic amino acids and the contacts between the alpha carbon atoms of all amino acids and the radicals with electrical charge not to be in contact.

Scoring function:

$$F(\text{fold}) = \sum_{i \text{ contact } i+1} (H_i + H_{i+1} + wtw) + \sum_{i \text{ contact } j} wtw ,$$

where H_i is the hydrophobicity value of the amino acids, wtw is a parameter for the influence of hydrogen bonds.

Willpower folding

The process is performed cyclically, each iteration performing the following steps:

1. The conditional center is located as the arithmetic mean of the three directions:

$$x_c = \frac{1}{i=1 \text{ to } n} \sum x_i / n$$

$$y_c = \frac{1}{i=1 \text{ to } n} \sum y_i / n$$

$$z_c = \frac{1}{i=1 \text{ to } n} \sum z_i / n$$

2. The coordinates of the radicals are displaced in proportion to their hydrophobicity value H_i , if the $H_i > 0$ direction is to the center of the molecule and if $H_i < 0$ is opposite:

$$x_{ni} = x_i + 0.02H_i, \quad x_c > x_i$$

$$x_{ni} = x_i - 0.02H_i, \quad x_c < x_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i + 0.02H_i, \quad y_c > y_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i - 0.02H_i, \quad y_c < y_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i + 0.02H_i, \quad z_c > z_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i - 0.02H_i, \quad z_c < z_i$$

3. The coordinates of the alpha carbon atoms move to the center of the molecule:

$$x_{ni} = x_i + 0.01, \quad x_c > x_i$$

$$x_{ni} = x_i - 0.01, \quad x_c < x_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i + 0.01, \quad y_c > y_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i - 0.01, \quad y_c < y_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i + 0.01, \quad z_c > z_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i - 0.01, \quad z_c < z_i$$

4. Correction of the positions of all alpha carbon atoms and radicals is performed in order to preserve the peptide chain, such as alpha-carbon i approaching $i+1$ and radical i approaching the alpha carbon atom i if $((r_{i+1}-r_i)^2 + (y_{i+1}-y_i)^2 + (z_{i+1}-z_i)^2) < 1.1$:

$$x_{in} = x_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i) / 10$$

$$y_{in} = y_i + (y_{i+1} - y_i) / 10$$

$$z_{in} = z_i + (z_{i+1} - z_i) / 10$$

$$x_{rin} = x_{ri} + (x_i - x_{ri}) / 10$$

$$y_{rin} = y_{ri} + (y_i - y_{ri}) / 10$$

$$z_{rin} = z_{ri} + (z_i - z_{ri}) / 10$$

5. The coordinates of the radicals of electrically charged amino acids are separated from one another if $((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) > 2$:

$$x_{in} = x_{ri} - (x_j - x_{ri}) / 10$$

$$y_{in} = y_{ri} - (y_j - y_{ri}) / 10$$

$$z_{in} = z_{ri} - (z_j - z_{ri}) / 10$$

$$x_{jn} = x_{ri} - (x_i - x_{ri}) / 10$$

$$y_{jn} = y_{ri} - (y_i - y_{ri}) / 10$$

$$z_{jn} = z_{ri} - (z_i - z_{ri}) / 10$$

6. Radical coordinates of closely spaced hydrophobic amino acids move to each other if $((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) < 2$:

$$x_{in} = x_{ri} + (x_j - x_{ri}) / 20$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_{r_{in}} &= y_{r_i} + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})/20 \\
z_{r_{in}} &= z_{r_i} + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})/20 \\
x_{r_{jn}} &= x_{r_j} + (x_{r_i} - x_{r_j})/20 \\
y_{r_{jn}} &= y_{r_j} + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})/20 \\
z_{r_{jn}} &= z_{r_j} + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})/20
\end{aligned}$$

7. The coordinates of the alpha carbon atoms of closely spaced amino acids move to one another if $((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2) < 2:$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{r_{in}} &= x_{r_i} + (x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})/20 \\
y_{r_{in}} &= y_{r_i} + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})/20 \\
z_{r_{in}} &= z_{r_i} + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})/20 \\
x_{r_{jn}} &= x_{r_j} + (x_{r_i} - x_{r_j})/20 \\
y_{r_{jn}} &= y_{r_j} + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})/20 \\
z_{r_{jn}} &= z_{r_j} + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})/20
\end{aligned}$$

8. Adjustment of positions of all alpha carbon atoms is performed to avoid overlapping of positions if $0,6 > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2)$ as $j > i+1$, $0,9 > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2)$ as $j = i+1$:

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{in} &= x_i - 0,1(x_j - x_i)/((x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 + (z_j - z_i)^2) \\
y_{in} &= y_i - 0,1(y_j - y_i)/((x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 + (z_j - z_i)^2) \\
z_{in} &= z_i - 0,1(z_j - z_i)/((x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 + (z_j - z_i)^2)
\end{aligned}$$

9. A correction of the positions of all radicals is made to avoid overlapping positions if $0,9(r_i + r_j) > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{r_{in}} &= x_{r_i} - 0,1(x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})/((x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})^2 + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})^2) \\
y_{r_{in}} &= y_{r_i} - 0,1(y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})/((x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})^2 + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})^2) \\
z_{r_{in}} &= z_{r_i} - 0,1(z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})/((x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})^2 + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})^2)
\end{aligned}$$

10. Adjustment of positions is made to avoid overlapping between the alpha carbon atom and the radical, if $0,9(r_j + 0,3) > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_{r_i} - y_{r_j})^2 + (z_{r_i} - z_{r_j})^2)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{r_{in}} &= x_{r_i} - 0,1(x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})/((x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})^2 + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})^2) \\
y_{r_{in}} &= y_{r_i} - 0,1(y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})/((x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})^2 + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})^2) \\
z_{r_{in}} &= z_{r_i} - 0,1(z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})/((x_{r_j} - x_{r_i})^2 + (y_{r_j} - y_{r_i})^2 + (z_{r_j} - z_{r_i})^2)
\end{aligned}$$

3.RESULTS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS

Using my program, built over this model above, I obtain the following structure with biggest score function: score 2874.4, in which there are 28 matches (bold couples) of 125 contacts in comparison with the real structure:

0,6	1,6	1,53	2,39	2,46
0,45	1,40	2,5	2,40	2,47
0,46	1,41	2,6	2,41	2,51
0,51	1,45	2,7	2,42	2,53
0,52	1,46	2,8	2,43	3,8
0,53	1,47	2,12	2,45	3,9

3,11	5,45	10,17	17,42	27,29
3,12	5,50	10,21	18,20	27,30
3,17	5,51	10,25	18,21	27,31
3,33	6,12	10,29	18,22	27,32
3,34	6,13	10,34	18,24	27,49
3,36	6,40	10,35	18,25	27,50
3,37	6,41	10,36	18,26	27,54
3,38	6,43	11,16	18,42	28,30
3,39	6,45	11,17	18,43	29,32
3,41	6,46	11,18	19,22	29,33
3,42	7,12	11,20	19,24	29,42
3,47	7,13	11,25	19,26	29,49
3,48	7,14	11,34	19,43	29,50
4,9	7,15	11,35	19,44	30,32
4,10	7,18	11,36	20,22	31,49
4,11	7,39	11,42	20,24	31,50
4,17	7,41	12,15	20,25	31,54
4,20	7,42	12,16	20,26	31,55
4,21	7,43	12,17	20,42	32,49
4,24	7,45	12,18	20,43	33,48
4,25	7,46	12,20	21,23	33,49
4,26	8,11	12,37	21,24	34,36
4,27	8,12	12,39	21,25	36,39
4,29	8,15	12,41	21,26	36,42
4,32	8,16	12,42	21,28	37,39
4,33	8,17	12,43	21,29	37,41
4,42	8,18	13,18	22,24	38,40
4,48	8,36	13,19	22,26	38,41
4,49	8,37	13,43	23,28	38,47
4,50	8,39	13,44	24,26	39,41
5,13	8,41	13,45	24,27	40,46
5,18	8,42	13,51	24,28	40,47
5,19	9,11	15,17	24,29	41,46
5,20	9,17	15,18	24,42	41,47
5,22	9,25	15,20	25,27	43,45
5,24	9,29	16,18	25,29	43,46
5,25	9,33	16,20	25,42	43,50
5,26	9,34	16,36	26,28	43,51
5,27	9,35	16,42	26,29	43,52
5,29	9,36	17,20	26,42	44,50
5,42	9,42	17,25	26,43	44,51
5,43	9,48	17,35	26,44	44,52
5,44	9,49	17,36	26,50	44,55

45,51	46,51	50,54	51,54	53,55
45,52	46,53	50,55	51,55	
45,53	49,54	51,53	52,55	

As there are many adjacent amino-acids from different parts of the peptide chain, which are the same in the real structure, so there is geometrical similarity, but not good enough. Advantage is the very fast speed of finding this form, in comparison to random algorithms, so further improvement of the model is needed.

4.ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

"Bioinformatics Research: Protein Folding, Docking and Prediction of Biological Activity" funded under contract I02 / 16, 12.12.14 at the Bulgarian National Fund

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Protein Folding Prediction using “Willpower Folding” stage over random made structure

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Abstract: *The major factor, that determines biological activity of a protein, is its form in live environment. If we can predict this form of many proteins with known primary structure, than only proteins with expected properties have to be synthesized and that will be useful for drug design. The main idea, implemented in the current research, is to modify HP Model such as not to use only pseudo-randomly made forms, but to start with such a form, choosing one with maximum amino-acids cysteine in contact, and then to fold it in tendency to minimize free energy, which final stage I call “willpower folding”.*

Keywords: *Protein Folding, Bioinformatics, Willpower Folding, Drug Design*

1.INTRODUCTION

The prediction of the 3D structure of proteins, if we know only the primary structure – the amino-acid sequence, is a protein folding problem. The reason for this process of folding in water environment is the interaction between water molecules and between amino-acids and water molecules. As water molecule has higher polarity than amino-acids, there is a minimum of energy when the protein is folded, not to spoil water to water interconnections. The way of folding is determined by the polarity or the hydrophobicity of different amino-acids, so the 3D structure with minimum energy is the real case. There is less energy when more hydrophobic (H) amino-acids are in contact in the core of the folded 3D structure and more polar (P) amino-acids are in contact with water. As we know the amino-acid sequence and the hydrophobicity of every amino-acid, we can predict the 3D structure – this method is called HP folding. [1,2,3]

2.METHODOLOGY

Model description

The main purpose of the developed algorithm is to create a structure with low potential energy, starting from randomly folded form, instead of

looking for the best structure among wholly randomly generated forms. Each amino acid is represented as the position of the alpha carbon atom and the position of the radical center with three-dimensional coordinates. The first stage is to generate a three-dimensional shape by accidentally turning the peptide chain through 90 degrees and a distance 1 between the alpha carbon atoms in the peptide chain and between each alpha carbon and the radical center of the same amino-acid. After a structure is completely built, there is a check, if there are enough couples of cystein radicals in neighbour coordinates to have maximum count of sulfur bridges, than for this structure have to be applied the next stage. The second stage, which we call "Willpower folding", is to purposefully modify the 3D form in order to minimize the energy while using now non-integer co-ordinates.

Definition of the structure

- If x_i , y_i and z_i belong to R and are the coordinates of the alpha carbon atoms, xr_i , yr_i , zr_i belong to R and are the coordinates of the centers of the radicals and r_i are the normalized radiiuses of the radicals at a probable distance 1 between the alpha carbon atoms of adjacent amino acids:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((x_i - x_{i+1})^2 + (y_i - y_{i+1})^2 + (z_i - z_{i+1})^2) \leq 1.1 \\ & ((x_i - x_{i+1})^2 + (y_i - y_{i+1})^2 + (z_i - z_{i+1})^2) \leq 0.9 \\ & ((x_i - xr_i)^2 + (y_i - yr_i)^2 + (z_i - zr_i)^2) \leq 1.1 \quad (r_i + 0.3) \\ & 0.6 \quad ((x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) \\ & 0.9(r_i + r_j) \quad ((xr_i - xr_j)^2 + (yr_i - yr_j)^2 + (zr_i - zr_j)^2) \\ & 0.9(r_i + 0.3) \quad ((x_i - xr_j)^2 + (y_i - yr_j)^2 + (z_i - zr_j)^2) \end{aligned}$$

Definition of the search result

Contact definition:

- between non-adjacent alpha carbon atoms:

$$((x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) \leq 0.8$$

- between radicals:

$$((xr_i - xr_j)^2 + (yr_i - yr_j)^2 + (zr_i - zr_j)^2) \leq 1.2 \quad (r_i + r_j)$$

The goal of the Willpower folding is to maximize the contacts between the radicals of hydrophobic amino acids and the contacts between the alpha carbon atoms of all amino acids and the radicals with electrical charge not to be in contact.

Scoring function:

$$F(\text{fold}) = \sum_{i \text{ contact } i+1} (H_i + H_{i+1} + wtw) + \sum_{i \text{ contact } j} wtw,$$

where H_i is the hydrophobicity value of the amino acids, wtw is a parameter for the influence of hydrogen bonds.

Willpower folding

The process is performed cyclically, each iteration performing the following steps:

1. The conditional center is located as the arithmetic mean of the three directions:

$$x_c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ri}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}$$

$$z_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i}{n}$$

2. The coordinates of the radicals are displaced in proportion to their hydrophobicity value H_i , if the $H_i > 0$ direction is to the center of the molecule and if $H_i < 0$ is opposite:

$$x_{ni} = x_i + 0.02H_i, x_c > x_i$$

$$x_{ni} = x_i - 0.02H_i, x_c < x_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i + 0.02H_i, y_c > y_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i - 0.02H_i, y_c < y_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i + 0.02H_i, z_c > z_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i - 0.02H_i, z_c < z_i$$

3. The coordinates of the alpha carbon atoms move to the center of the molecule:

$$x_{ni} = x_i + 0.01, x_c > x_i$$

$$x_{ni} = x_i - 0.01, x_c < x_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i + 0.01, y_c > y_i$$

$$y_{ni} = y_i - 0.01, y_c < y_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i + 0.01, z_c > z_i$$

$$z_{ni} = z_i - 0.01, z_c < z_i$$

4. Correction of the positions of all alpha carbon atoms and radicals is performed in order to preserve the peptide chain, such as alpha-carbon i approaching $i + 1$ and radical i approaching the alpha carbon atom i if $((r_{i+1}-r_i)^2 + (y_{i+1}-y_i)^2 + (z_{i+1}-z_i)^2) < 1.1$:

$$x_{in} = x_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)/10$$

$$y_{in} = y_i + (y_{i+1} - y_i)/10$$

$$z_{in} = z_i + (z_{i+1} - z_i)/10$$

$$x_{ri} = x_r + (x_i - x_r)/10$$

$$y_{ri} = y_r + (y_i - y_r)/10$$

$$z_{ri} = z_r + (z_i - z_r)/10$$

5. The coordinates of the radicals of electrically charged amino acids are separated from one another if $((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) > 2$:

$$x_{in} = x_r - (x_j - x_r)/10$$

$$y_{in} = y_r - (y_j - y_r)/10$$

$$z_{in} = z_r - (z_j - z_r)/10$$

$$x_{jn} = x_r - (x_i - x_r)/10$$

$$y_{jn} = y_r - (y_i - y_r)/10$$

$$z_{jn} = z_r - (z_i - z_r)/10$$

6. Radical coordinates of closely spaced hydrophobic amino acids move to each other if $((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2) < 2$:

$$x_{in} = x_r + (x_j - x_r)/20$$

$$y_{in} = y_r + (y_j - y_r)/20$$

$$z_{in} = z_r + (z_j - z_r)/20$$

$$x_{jn} = x_r + (x_i - x_r)/20$$

$$\begin{aligned} yr_{jn} &= yr_i + (yr_i - yr_j)/20 \\ zr_{jn} &= zr_i + (zr_i - zr_j)/20 \end{aligned}$$

7. The coordinates of the alpha carbon atoms of closely spaced amino acids move to one another if $((r_i - r_j)^2 + (yr_i - yr_j)^2 + (zr_i - zr_j)^2) < 2:$

$$\begin{aligned} xr_{in} &= xr_i + (xr_j - xr_i)/20 \\ yr_{in} &= yr_i + (yr_j - yr_i)/20 \\ zr_{in} &= zr_i + (zr_j - zr_i)/20 \\ xr_{jn} &= xr_j + (xr_i - xr_j)/20 \\ yr_{jn} &= yr_j + (yr_i - yr_j)/20 \\ zr_{jn} &= zr_j + (zr_i - zr_j)/20 \end{aligned}$$

8. Adjustment of positions of all alpha carbon atoms is performed to avoid overlapping of positions if $0,6 > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2)$ as $j > i+1$, $0,9 > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2)$ as $j = i+1$:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{in} &= x_i - 0,1(x_j - x_i) / ((x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 + (z_j - z_i)^2) \\ y_{in} &= y_i - 0,1(y_j - y_i) / ((x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 + (z_j - z_i)^2) \\ z_{in} &= z_i - 0,1(z_j - z_i) / ((x_j - x_i)^2 + (y_j - y_i)^2 + (z_j - z_i)^2) \end{aligned}$$

9. A correction of the positions of all radicals is made to avoid overlapping positions if $0,9(r_i+r_j) > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (yr_i - yr_j)^2 + (zr_i - zr_j)^2)$:

$$\begin{aligned} xr_{in} &= xr_i - 0,1(xr_j - xr_i) / ((xr_j - xr_i)^2 + (yr_j - yr_i)^2 + (zr_j - zr_i)^2) \\ yr_{in} &= yr_i - 0,1(yr_j - yr_i) / ((xr_j - xr_i)^2 + (yr_j - yr_i)^2 + (zr_j - zr_i)^2) \\ zr_{in} &= zr_i - 0,1(zr_j - zr_i) / ((xr_j - xr_i)^2 + (yr_j - yr_i)^2 + (zr_j - zr_i)^2) \end{aligned}$$

10. Adjustment of positions is made to avoid overlapping between the alpha carbon atom and the radical, if $0,9(r_j+0,3) > ((r_i - r_j)^2 + (y_i - yr_j)^2 + (z_i - zr_j)^2)$:

$$\begin{aligned} xr_{in} &= xr_i - 0,1(xr_j - x_i) / ((xr_j - x_i)^2 + (yr_j - y_i)^2 + (zr_j - z_i)^2) \\ yr_{in} &= yr_i - 0,1(yr_j - y_i) / ((xr_j - x_i)^2 + (yr_j - y_i)^2 + (zr_j - z_i)^2) \\ zr_{in} &= zr_i - 0,1(zr_j - z_i) / ((xr_j - x_i)^2 + (yr_j - y_i)^2 + (zr_j - z_i)^2) \end{aligned}$$

3.RESULTS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS

First, using the definition of contact, we find the contacts in the real structure of protein 1UUB, using the coordinates of alpha carbons in pdb file of the protein data bank. Using my program, built over this model above, I obtain the following structure with biggest score function: score 2470.4, in which there are 35 matches (bold couples) of 125 contacts in comparison with the real structure:

0,2	1,3	2,15	4,8	5,14
0,3	1,4	3,15	4,14	5,15
0,4	1,5	3,17	4,15	6,8
0,15	1,14	3,18	4,17	6,9
0,17	1,15	4,6	5,8	6,13
0,18	2,4	4,7	5,13	7,9

8,12	17,20	30,51	38,50	44,49
8,13	18,20	30,52	39,41	44,50
8,14	23,25	30,54	39,42	45,47
8,15	25,33	30,55	39,43	45,48
9,11	26,41	31,34	39,44	45,49
9,12	27,48	31,35	39,45	45,50
9,13	28,45	31,52	39,48	45,51
9,21	28,47	32,34	39,49	45,55
9,27	28,48	32,52	39,50	46,48
10,12	28,52	34,42	39,55	46,50
10,21	28,54	34,49	40,43	46,51
10,22	28,55	34,52	40,44	46,54
10,25	29,37	34,55	40,45	46,55
10,26	29,38	35,42	40,48	47,50
10,27	29,39	35,43	40,49	47,51
11,21	29,43	35,49	40,50	47,54
11,22	29,44	35,52	40,55	47,55
11,26	29,45	36,38	41,48	48,50
11,27	29,46	36,39	41,49	48,55
12,26	29,50	36,42	41,55	49,52
12,27	29,51	36,43	42,49	49,55
13,16	29,55	36,49	43,46	50,55
13,27	30,34	37,39	43,48	51,54
13,28	30,35	37,43	43,49	51,55
14,16	30,42	37,44	43,50	52,54
15,17	30,43	37,50	43,51	52,55
16,20	30,49	38,43	43,55	
17,19	30,50	38,44	44,46	

As there are many adjacent amino-acids from different parts of the peptide chain, which are the same in the real structure, so there is geometrical similarity, but not good enough. Advantage is the very fast speed of finding this form, in comparison to random algorithms, so further improvement of the model is needed.

4.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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Investigation of the working principle of the electronic signature

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²*University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Sofia, Bulgaria*

Abstract: Nowadays, computer systems are used for identification, verification and authentication of the people. The process of enrolment is used for registering the person, who at the time of registration gives a name for identification and a reference handwritten signature for use in a verification template. The objective of the present investigation was to explore the process working of the electronic signatures.

Keywords: data security, public key, electronic signature, authentication, identification

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X.509, PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), SPKI (Simple Public Key Infrastructure)

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Developing a web based system for content management

Kristian Tsenov, Denis Peychev, Ivan Trenchev, Fatima Sapundzhi

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Abstract: A content management system (CMS) is an administrative software system that supports the creation and modification of digital content. The CMS allows for a large number of people to contribute to and share stored data; access control to data, based on user roles that define what information each user can view or edit; offer easy storage and retrieval of data; improve the ease of report writing and improve communication between users, and etc. The present study offers general understanding of the CMS and benefits from its use.

Keywords: software engineering, content management system, CMS, security, internet, websites

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(Content Management System, CMS)

CMS

CMS

CMS

CMS

CMS

2.

HTML, CSS, JavaScript, jQuery, PHP, MySQL. *HTML*(HyperText Markup Language) . *CSS*
(Cascading Style Sheets) . *JavaScript*

. *jQuery*

. *PHP* (Personal Home Page)

. *MySQL*

, *SQL*

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(Kristian Cenov System).

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C# implementation of the shortest path problem

**Metodi Popstoilov, Nadya Nikolova, Magdalena Bozhinova,
Fatima Sapundzhi, Ivanka Georgieva
South-West University Blagoevgrad Bulgaria**

Abstract: At the present time the routing in the computer networks is based on the shortest path algorithms, which could be useful in optimizing the costs of setting up computer networks.

The aim of the presented work is to evaluate the Dijkstra's algorithm, Floyd-Warshall algorithm, Bellman-Ford algorithm, and Dantzig's algorithm in solving the shortest path problem. A brief overview of the different types of algorithms for finding the shortest paths is performed.

Implementations of the considered algorithms are presented to show how works each of them.

The results of evaluating the Dijkstra's, Floyd-Warshall, Bellman-Ford, and Dantzig's algorithms along with their time complexity are shown.

Key words: shortest path problem, Dijkstra's algorithm, Floyd-Warshall algorithm, Bellman-Ford algorithm, Dantzig's algorithm.

1.

C#

2.

$$(V, A), \quad V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_3\}, \quad A = \{(v_i, v_j) \mid v_i \in V, v_j \in V\}$$

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 A

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[1,2].

$$(1): \quad d(x) = \min\{d(x), d(p) + c(p, x)\}$$

$d(x)$
 p, x ,
 $s,$
 $t,$
 s

2.2.

$$(1) \quad d(x) \quad d(x) \quad d(x)$$

$x,$

2.3.

$d(x)$ [1,3].

1 n [1,4].

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^0 &= (d_{ij}^0), & (i, j) \\
 d_{ii}^0 &= 0, \forall i, & m \in [1, n] \\
 D^m &= (d_{ij}^m)_{n \times n} & D^{m-1} = (d_{ij}^{m-1})_{n \times n} \\
 (2) \quad d_{ij}^m &= \min\{d_{ij}^{m-1}, d_{im}^{m-1} + d_{mj}^{m-1}\} & (i, j) \\
 && D^n
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

2.4.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & & [1,5], \\
 & & D^m, m \geq 1 & & & & D^0 \\
 & & D^1, & D^2 & \dots & m \times m, & \\
 & & D^n & & & & D^{n-1} \\
 & & D^m, & D^{m-1} & D^0 & \forall m \in [1, n] & D^0 \\
 & & D^m, & & & & D^{m-1} D^0 \\
 (3) \quad d_{ii}^m &= 0, \forall i, m & & & & & \\
 & & d_{ij}^m &= \min\{d_{ij}^{m-1}, d_{im}^m + d_{mj}^m\}, \text{ при } i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m-1. & & & \\
 & & d_{im}^m &= \min_{j=1, 2, \dots, m-1} \{d_{ij}^{m-1} + d_{jm}^0\}, \text{ при } i = 1, 2, \dots, m-1 & & & \\
 & & d_{mj}^m &= \min_{i=1, 2, \dots, m-1} \{d_{mi}^0 + d_{ij}^{m-1}\}, & j = 1, 2, \dots, m-1 & &
 \end{array}$$

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Visual Studio
Community 2015.

: Intel Pentium® Processor N3710, 1.6 GHz
(), 4096 MB RAM [7,13]. 1

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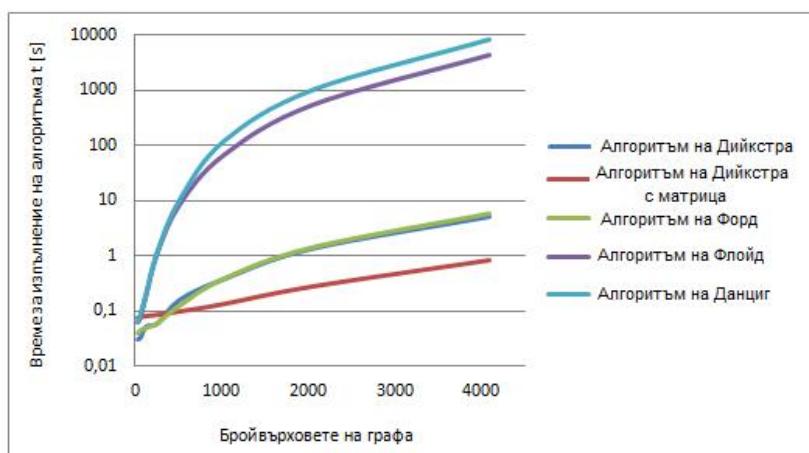
(, ,)

<i>n</i>					
32	0.0320	0.0775	0.0394	0.0642	0.0639

64	0.0347	0.0800	0.0446	0.0803	0.0919
128	0.0545	0.0833	0.0495	0.1992	0.2107
256	0.0617	0.0877	0.0598	1.1351	1.1939
512	0.1635	0.1008	0.1236	8.6078	10.3858
1024	0.3865	0.1378	0.3811	68.0038	120.1567
2048	1.3725	0.2878	1.4111	550.2981	1014.2540
4096	5.1402	0.8659	5.7896	4417.3820	8374.7560

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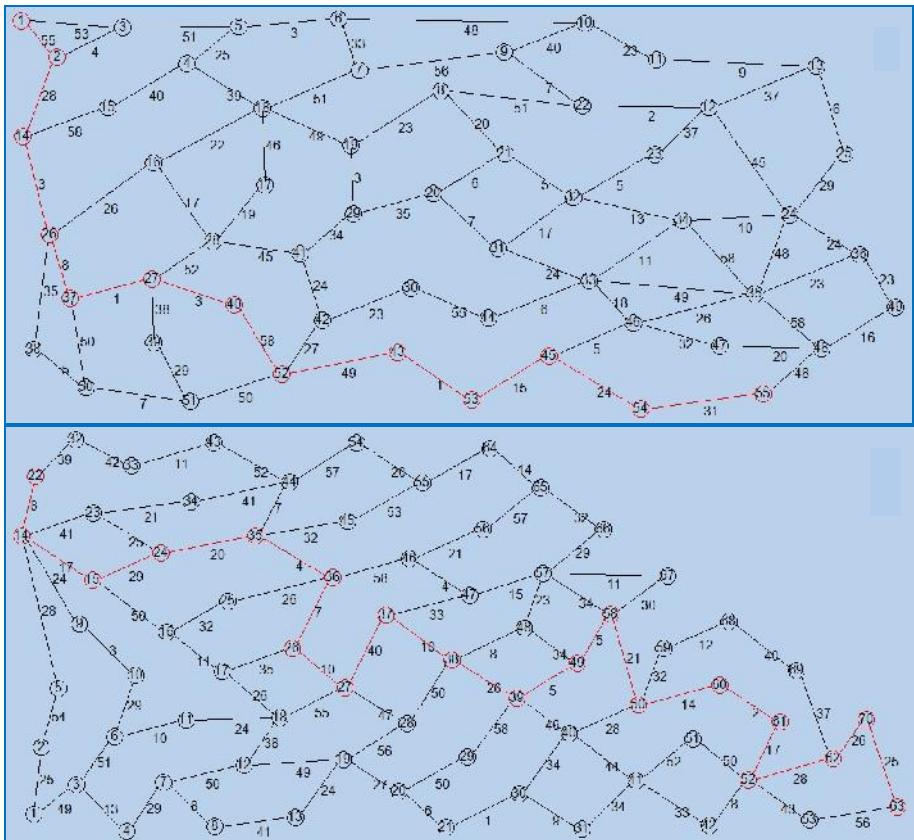
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Tunnel mode for transmitting encrypted data in VPN network

Abstract: Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a computer network, logically constructed by encryption using physical and programmatic infrastructure of a larger public network, usually the Internet. Data packets protected from external access by using the AES algorithm with 256-bit encryption and protocol RIPv2 for directing packets from their start point to destination address. The paper examines the creation of a tunnel mode VPN network. The network consists of computers, switches and routers connected to two local subnets. Each local subnet is self-contained for itself and the connection between the two networks is via VPN tunnel mode.

Keywords: Virtual Private Network,

1.

(Virtual Private Network - VPN)

VPN

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VPN

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" (Point-to Point).

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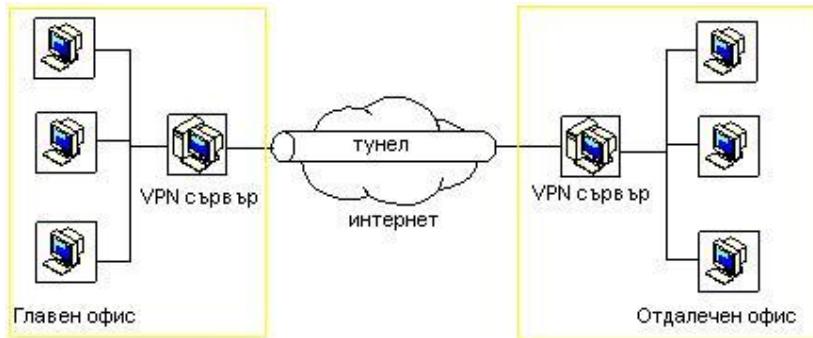
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” 1.1.



1.

VPN

), VPN

VPN
Cisco packet tracer.

2.

VPN
(data integrity)

, VPN

VPN

VPN

VPN;

VPN

, DNS

VPN

-3DES (Triple DES), BlowFish, TwoFish, Goldfish, AES (Advanced Encryption Standard). -RSA (Rivest Shamir Adleman), DSA (Digital Signature Algorithm), Diffie-Hellman;

, VPN

.2

VPN.



.2.

VPN

packet tracer

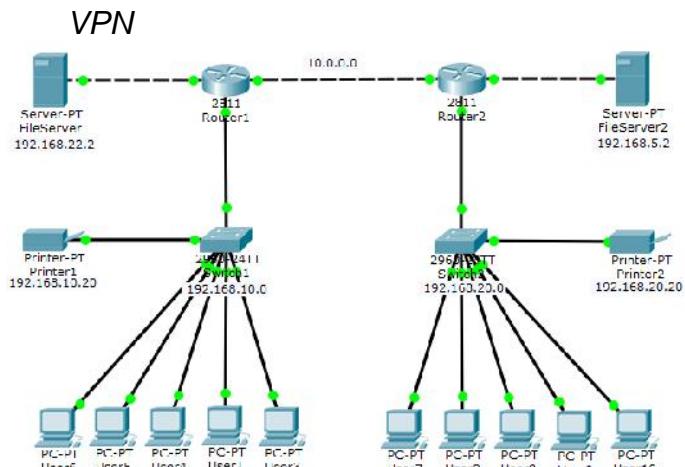
VPN

Cisco

[2]:

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Cisco Packet Tracer,



.3.

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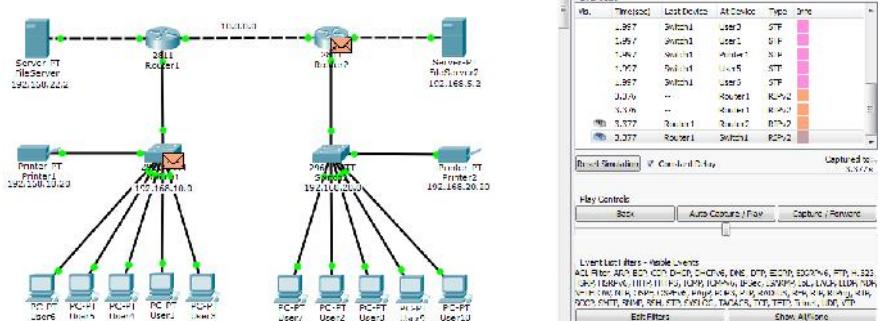
, 1



Simulator Panel					
Events					
No.	Timestamp	Last Device	Action	Type	Dir
1,997	Switch1	User3	STP	pink	
1,997	Switch1	User2	STP	pink	
1,997	Switch1	User1	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User5	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User4	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User3	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User2	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User1	STP	pink	
1,997	Switch2	User9	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User8	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User7	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User6	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User5	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User4	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User3	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User2	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User1	STP	orange	
1,997	Router2	Printer2	RTT	grey	
1,997	Router2	Switch2	RTT	grey	

Event Details: Router1, Router2, Switch1, Switch2, Printer1, Printer2, Server1, Server2, User1, User2, User3, User4, User5, User6, User7, User8, User9, User10

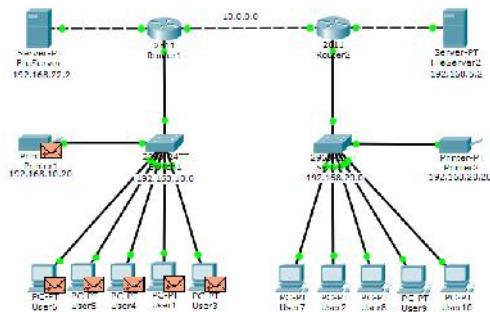
Event Control Buttons: Back, Auto Capture / Play, Capture / Forward, Stop, Show Actions



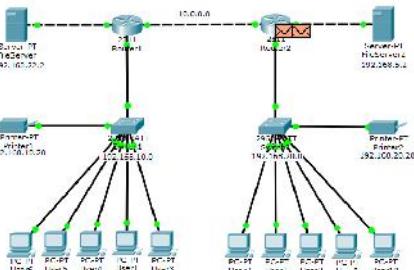
Simulator Panel					
Events					
No.	Timestamp	Last Device	Action	Type	Dir
1,997	Switch1	User3	STP	pink	
1,997	Switch1	User2	STP	pink	
1,997	Switch1	User1	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User5	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User4	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User3	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User2	STP	pink	
1,997	Router1	User1	STP	pink	
1,997	Switch2	User9	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User8	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User7	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User6	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User5	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User4	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User3	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User2	STP	orange	
1,997	Switch2	User1	STP	orange	
1,997	Router2	Printer2	RTT	grey	
1,997	Router2	Switch2	RTT	grey	

Event Details: Router1, Router2, Switch1, Switch2, Printer1, Printer2, Server1, Server2, User1, User2, User3, User4, User5, User6, User7, User8, User9, User10

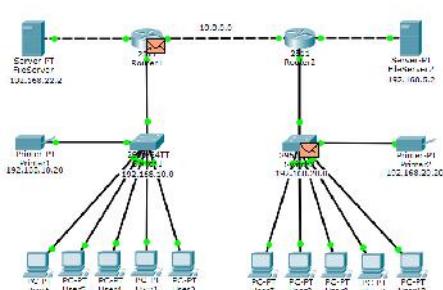
Event Control Buttons: Back, Auto Capture / Play, Capture / Forward, Stop, Show Actions



RIPV2



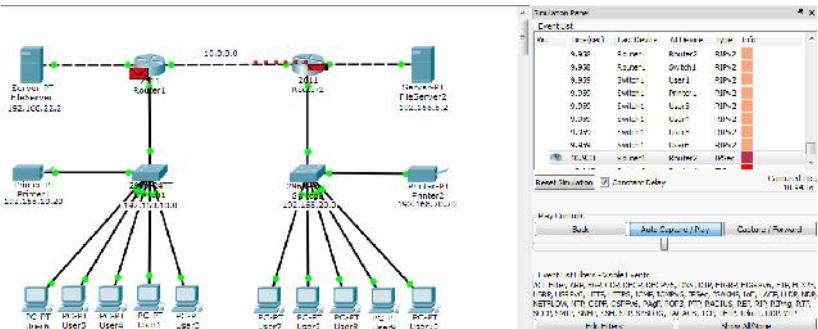
2



1

“VPN”

2.3.7.



3.

VPN

VPN

VPN

ISP,

VPN

INTERNET.

, VPN

INTENET.

Cisco Packet Tracer

VPN

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**„ЕЛЕКТРОТЕХНИКА,
ЕЛЕКТРОНИКА И
АВТОМАТИКА“**

MATLAB

Application of MATLAB for solving linear optimization models

MATLAB

Abstract: MATLAB applications for solving mathematical models of linear optimization are examined in this article. The following examples are shown: common problem of linear optimization, transportation type problems and the appointments problem.

Keywords: : Linear optimization, transportation problem, appointments problem, optimal solution, MATLAB.

1.

MatLab

MatLab.

2.

(. .)

max min

$$(1) \quad L(x) = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + \dots + c_nx_n = \sum_{j=1}^n c_jx_j$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \leq b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \leq b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{s1}x_1 + a_{s2}x_2 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n \leq b_s \end{cases} \quad \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j \leq b_i \quad i = 1, s \right)$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} a_{s+1,1}x_1 + a_{s+1,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{s+1,n}x_n = b_{s+1} \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j = b_i \\ i = \overline{(s+1), m} \end{array} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \quad x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0, \dots, x_l \geq 0 \quad l \leq n. \quad (. .).$$

$$L(x)$$

(2) (4)

(3)

$$x_{l+1}, x_{l+2}, \dots, x_n,$$

$$L(x) \quad \max (\min).$$

$$L(x) = 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1 - 2x_3 \geq 3$$

$$-x_1 + x_3 \geq -2$$

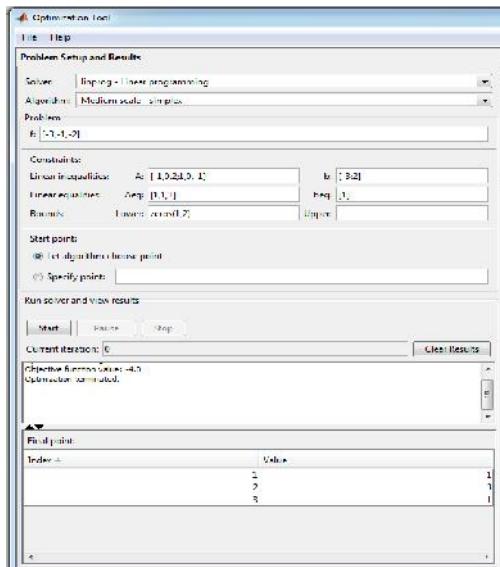
$$x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0$$

Matlab.
 >>optimtool.

**Linear programming,
 simplex.**

**Solver
 Algorithm**

**MATLAB [1]
 Optimization Tool [2],[3].
 linprog –
 Medium scale-**



linprog

(-1). Problem
f:[-3,-1,-2] –
A:[-1,0,2;1,0,-1] –

b :[-3;2] –

Aeq: [1,1,3] -

beq: [1] –
lower

1 2
Start,
objective function value: -4.0.

**zeros(1,2),
 [1].**

4.

(1, 3, -1).

3.

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m \\ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m \\ B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n, \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \end{array}$$

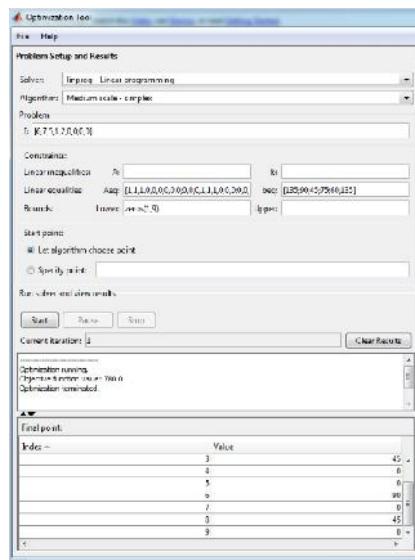
$$c_{ij} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij} \rightarrow \min \\ \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = b_j, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n; \quad x_{ij} \geq 0. \end{array}$$

$$a^T = (135, 90), \quad b = (75, 60, 135), \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3

$$75+60+135-(135+90)=45$$



$$f = 6x_1 + 7x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 + 2x_5 \rightarrow \min$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 135$$

$$x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = 90$$

$$x_7 + x_8 + x_9 = 45$$

$$x_1 + x_4 + x_7 = 75$$

$$x_2 + x_5 + x_8 = 60$$

$$x_3 + x_6 + x_9 = 135$$

$$x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 9$$

Matlab :

Optimization

Tool.

Solver

linprog – Linear programming,

Algorithm

Medium

scale-simplex.

f: [6,7,5,1,2,0,0,0,0]

Aeq:[1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0;0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0;0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1;1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0;0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0;0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1]

beq:[135;90;45;75;60;135]

lower

zeros(1,9).

780,

75	15	45
:	0	90
	0	45

4.

0 –

1,

:

,

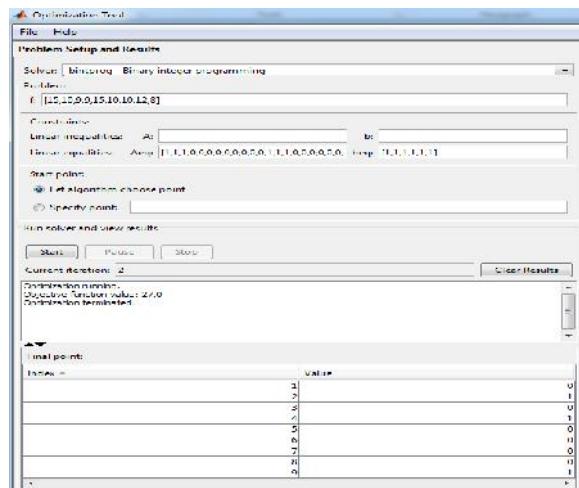
:

	15	10	9
	9	15	10
	10	12	8

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 15x_1 + 10x_2 + 9x_3 + 9x_4 + 15x_5 + 10x_6 + 10x_7 + 12x_8 + 8x_9 \\
 &\rightarrow \min \\
 x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\
 x_4 + x_5 + x_6 &= 1 \\
 x_7 + x_8 + x_9 &= 1 \\
 x_1 + x_4 + x_7 &= 1 \\
 x_2 + x_5 + x_8 &= 1 \\
 x_3 + x_6 + x_9 &= 1 \\
 x_i &\in \{0,1\}
 \end{aligned}$$

MatLab:
bintprog – Binary integer programming,
 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Aeq: [1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0;0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0;0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1;1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0;
 1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0;0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1]
beq: [1;1;1;1;1]
f: [15,10,9,9,15,10,10,12,8]



A b

,
 27,

MatLab

```
Aeq=[1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0;0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0;0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1;1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0;  
1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0;0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,1];  
beq=[1;1;1;1;1];  
f=[15,10,9,9,15,10,10,12,8];  
[x,fmin]=bintprog(f,[],[],Aeq,beq).
```

MatLab

A, b, Aeq, beq f

Command

Window

Word

5.

6.

[1] . (2011), E

Matlab

, 40 , 406–412.

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2010.

Review of Intelligent and Classic Spectrum Analyzers

Ulyana Paskaleva¹, Anita Ivanova²

1. South-West University Blagoevgrad Bulgaria

Abstract: The paper presents circuit embodiments and principles of the various generations Spectrum Analyzers (classic - with a sequential analysis and a parallel analysis), microprocessor spectrum analyzers, smart spectrum analyzers, and others. The overview is needed to enrich lectures and laboratory exercises and special disciplines Electrical Measurements, Measurements in Communication, that are in the curriculum of students of Electronics and Communication Equipment and Technology from the Technical Faculty.

Key words: Spectrum Analyzers, Intelligent measurements, signals.

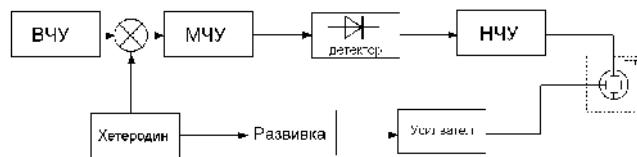
1.

[1,2,3].

2.

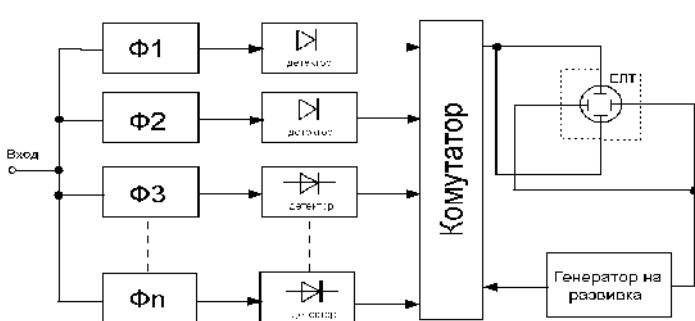
2.1.

[1,2].



.1.

[1,2]

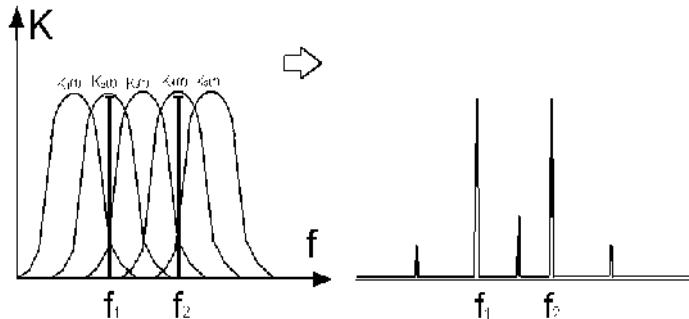


.2.

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2.

3.



.3.

2.

2.2. MSP-SA430-SUB1GHZ Spectrum Analyzer



.4.

MSP-SA430-
SUB1GHZ

MSP-SA430-SUB1GHZ [5, 6]
(
Texas Instruments)
CC430,

CC430,
SA430,
CC1101 -

1 GHz
1GHz

RF RF

CC430,

USB



.5. CC1101 - 1GHz

300MHz 348MHz, 389MHz
464MHz 779MHz 928MHz [5, 6].
0.5dB.

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6 . 7



.6.

MHz

389-464



.7.

433 MHz

389-464 MHz

4.

4.1.

4.2.

SA430-SUB1GHZ (Texas Instruments),
CC430.

MSP-

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4.4

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[1] , , , , , ,
2003 .

[2] , , , , , ,

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[3] , , , , , ,

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[4] , , , , , ,

2010 . , , , , ,

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[6]<https://store.ti.com/MSP-SA430-SUB1GHZ-Sub-1-GHZ-RF-Spectrum-Analyzer-Tool-P2675.aspx>

Abstract:

Android, IOS Windows Phone.

Keywords:

, Internet of Things.

1.

Android, IOS Windows Phone.

2.

2.1.



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[11]

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2.



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1)

(.2.1.).

2)

3)

(.2.).

4)

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(.2.).

2.2.
2016
Nervousnet
v3. [9]. *Nervousnet*, API (Application Programming Interface)
, ;

[5].

- , , Android
(.3) [2].
- TYPE_GRAVITY:
 - TYPE_LINEAR_ACCELERATION:
 - TYPE_ROTATION_VECTOR:
 - TYPE_ORIENTATION:

,
Windows iOS

: ORIENTATION SENSOR, INCLINOMETER, TILT-COMPENSATED COMPASS, SHAKE.

2.3.

[3].

1.

1.

Device_motion		,
Carry		,
Pasture	,	,
Transport		,

, Smart Stay Samsung

15

. Smart Actions Motorola
Car Mode ,

, Bluetooth
Wi-Fi. .2
,

2.



			CARRY
car- mode	Bluetooth-a		TRANSPORT
	-		POSTURE

[8].

3.

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IT

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Keywords:

1.

[1].

2.

50-

mainframe (

" (time sharing),

1969 .. J.C.R. Licklider
Research Projects Agency Network) , ARPANET (Advanced

90-
Ramnath Chelalappa " 1997 .. 1999 . Salesforce

Amazon Amazon Web Services (AWS) 2006 . AWS

AWS
Instagram Pinterest AWS
, AWS 190 [1],
[2], [3].

3.

Cloud computing

Cloud computing

(NAS).

Google Apple iCloud [3], [4].

Microsoft Office 365),
(Microsoft OneDrive).

4.

(IaaS).

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(,
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- * Host:
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- * Hypervisor:
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), PAAS (), SAAS (). IAAS ().

PAAS , IAAS [3], [4], [5].

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SaaS	CRM, Email,	,
PaaS	,	,
IaaS	load balancers,	,

IaaS

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IaaS

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(PaaS)

PaaS

PaaS

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[5].

(SaaS)

(SaaS),

SaaS

SaaS

[5].

6.

- [3], [5]

Gmail.

- [3], [5]

- [3], [5]

7.

Cloud computing
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IT

8.

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IT

e-mail: zaharievasen@gmail.com,² strahil.sokolov@gmail.com

IT

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[1].

(– Backup)

(Backup)

(Archive).
(Backup)

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2.

[1],[5].

(Administrator)

server, DB Server, Mail Server, Storage)

(Management server)

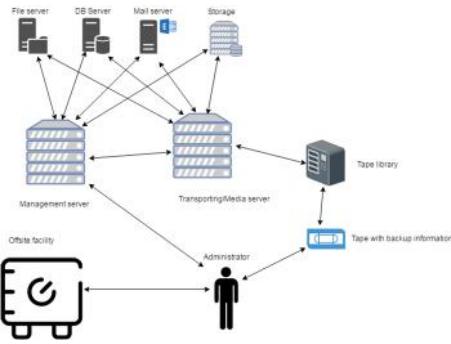
with backup information)

(Transporting/Media server)
(Tape library)

(Tape

facility).

/ —
. (offsite



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[2].

Oracle)

(SQL

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point objective)
objective).

(Recovery
(Recovery time

[1],[5],[6].

AES-256 (Advanced Encryption Standard 256).

(, /),

3.

4.

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12-bit ADC
PIC16F1786,

DC-DC

4

0 – 40V

*10 .
12-bit ADC*

PIC16F1786

LED

1.

DC-DC

36V

40V

3 – 4 .

10mV,

- 10mA.

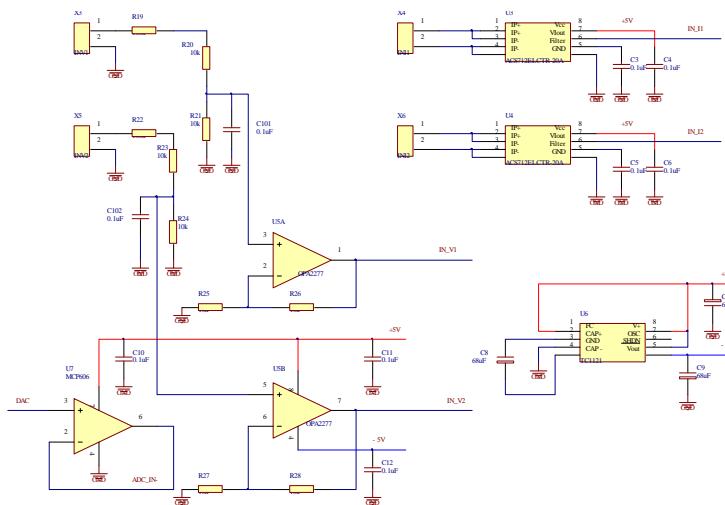
0 ÷ 10V,

1mV.

LCD

2.

1



1:

12

PIC16F1786 28pin

12

N

ACS712,

$0 \div 5$, $0 \div 20$ $0 \div 30$. $0 \div 5$
 20 , - 0
 100mV/A. , 2,5V ()
 100mV [1].
 ,

MCU.

N

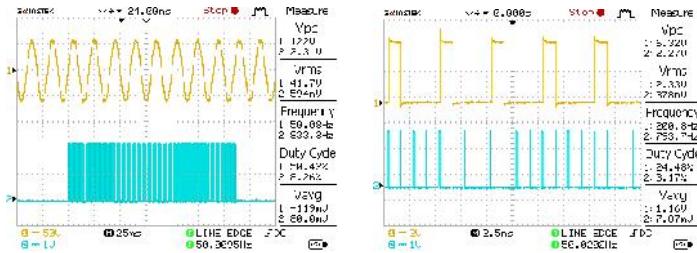
20:1
 OPA 2277.
 CU,
 2mV
 OPA2277 50μV
 1μV °C .
 ,
 ±1% [2], [3].

3.

Microchip MPLAB X, XC8
 : : :
 , (,
 32MHz). ,
 1 1,25mS i j.
 i - 128, ADC,
 i = 128

4

160mS 8 50Hz
 128 “ ”
 “ ”.



. 2:

ADC 128

1

a.

3,125Hz

(3

). j

0 ÷ 3

1 ÷ 4

800Hz (200Hz

).

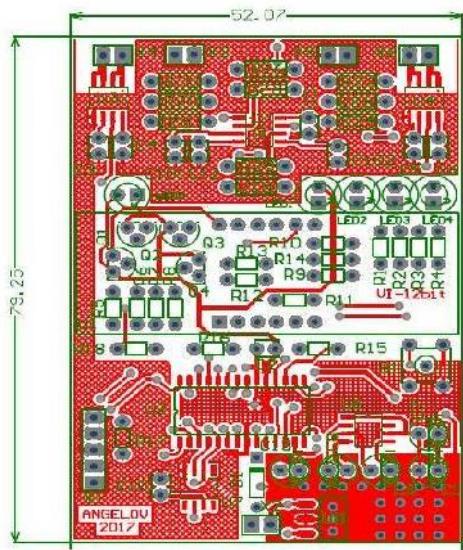
— V1, V2, I1, I2, P1 P2.

ADC (

) ,

(0 ÷

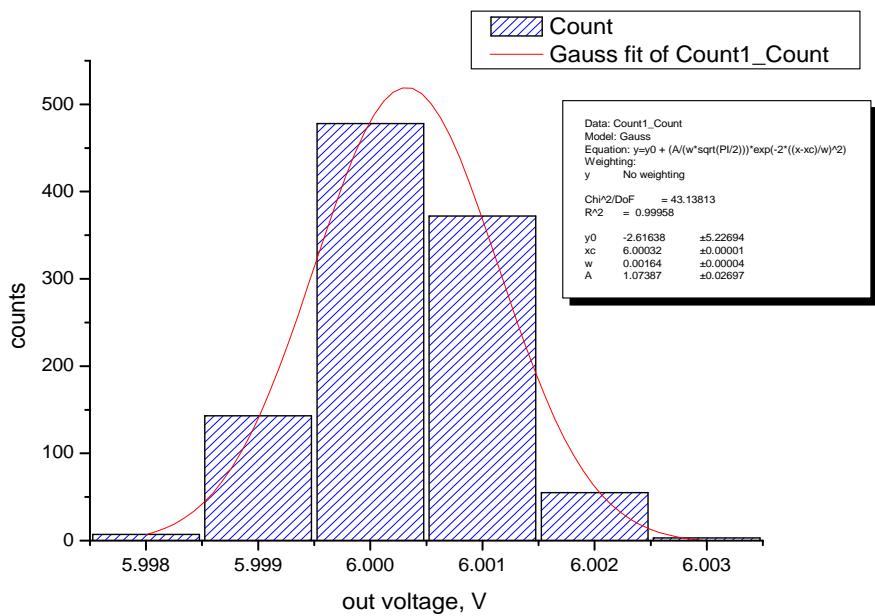
9.900V/1mV) [4].



. 3:

4.

0.2%
OPA2277 LM4040-2.5/3.0 0.1%
 $\pm 0.1\%$.
 $1000 \div 2000$ UART-USB
 $(\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad 4)$ Delphi 7



. 4:

± 3 ,
 $-$
 $9,900 \div 40V.$ $0 \div 9,900V \quad \pm 1$

1) $\pm(0.129\% + 3)$ (accuracy)
 $9,900 - 40V,$ $0 - 9,900V \quad \pm(0.238\% +$
 $9V \quad 27,5V.$

UT803 10A $\pm(1.2\%+3).$

5.

52 79mm

P6 (Elimex).

WiFi

6.

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15

1.

.1-

4



.1).

123

1. (25)

“ ” 0.5[%]÷
2.5[%]. 0.1[%].

2. :

➤ , :

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➤ , :

3. (

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4. - Δt

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➤ ().
➤

$$1(t) \text{ s} \\ \Im[1(t)] = 1/p.$$

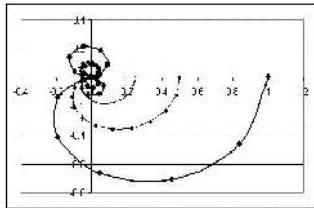
$$1(t) \quad 0 < t < \Delta t \quad \Delta t < t < \infty$$

$$G(t) = \begin{cases} 1(t)t & 0 < t < \Delta t \\ 1(t)\Delta t & \Delta t < t < \infty \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$G(t)$$

$$\Im[G(t)] = \int_0^{\Delta t} 1(t)e^{-pt} dt + \Delta t \int_{\Delta t}^{\infty} 1(t)e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1 - e^{p\Delta t}}{p^2} \quad (2)$$

$$W(p) = \Im\left[\frac{G(t)}{1(t)}\right] = \frac{1 - e^{-pt}}{p} \quad p = jS$$



.2

$$W(jS) = \frac{1 - e^{-jS\Delta t}}{jS}$$

$$e^{-jS\Delta t}$$

$$W(jS) = \frac{1 - \cos(S\Delta t) + j \sin(S\Delta t)}{jS} = \frac{\sin(S\Delta t)}{S} - j \frac{(1 - \cos(S\Delta t))}{S}$$

(3)

(3)

$$|W(jS)| = \sqrt{\frac{4 * \sin^2 S\Delta t}{S^2} + \frac{(1 - \cos S\Delta t)}{S^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 * \sin^2 \frac{S\Delta t}{2} \cos^2 \frac{S\Delta t}{2}}{S^2} + \frac{4 * \sin^4 \frac{S\Delta t}{2}}{S^2}} = 2 \left| \sin \frac{S\Delta t}{2} \right|$$

$$\{ = \arctg \frac{-(1 - \cos S\Delta t)}{\sin S\Delta t} = -\frac{S\Delta t}{2}$$

.2.

$$(3) \quad w = 0 : \\ k = \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} 2 * \left| \sin \frac{S\Delta t}{2} \right| = \Delta t$$

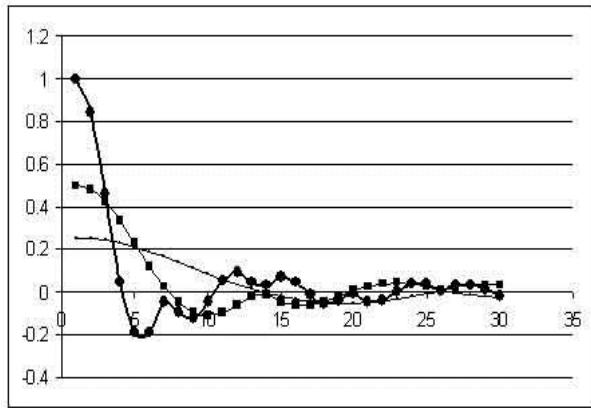
.2 (3),

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \nearrow & & \Delta t \\ & & ; \\ \nearrow & 0 & - \\ \nearrow & \Delta t; & \\ \nearrow & & 0 \end{array}$$

$$S = \frac{2nf}{\Delta t}, n = 1, 2, 3..$$

$$S = \frac{(2n-1)f}{\Delta t}, n = 1, 2, 3.., \quad 0^- ,$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \nearrow & & \Delta t. \\ & & ; \\ & 0^- & - \\ & \Delta t. & \end{array}$$



3.

Δt ,

$-\Delta t = 0.25, -\Delta t = 0.5, -\Delta t = 1.0$

Δt .

3

1.

,

,

> 50 [Hz].

Δt

2.

Δt ,

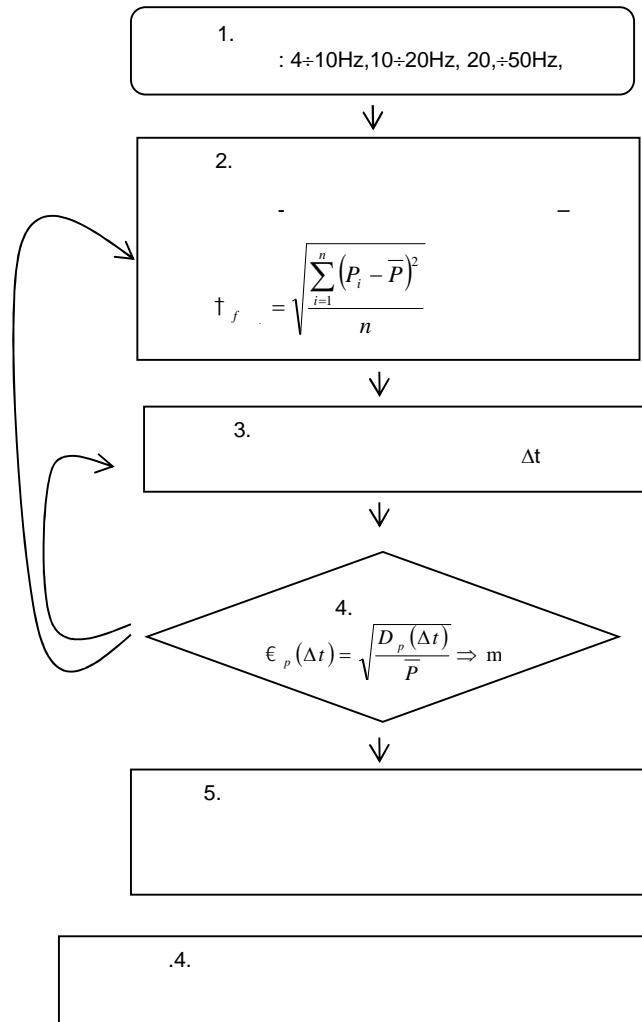
$2[S]$.

3.

Δt ,

Δt ,

4.



$v_P(\Delta t)$.

$[\Delta t_{\max} \div \Delta t_{\min}]$. ($\Delta t_{\max} = 2\Delta t_{\min}$).

1. AD7730- ANALOG DEVICE
UTI-SMARTEC
2 Hz. AD7730 , - 10 Hz, 100

2.

3.

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4.

20 dB.

2.

3.

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1786 .

1842 .

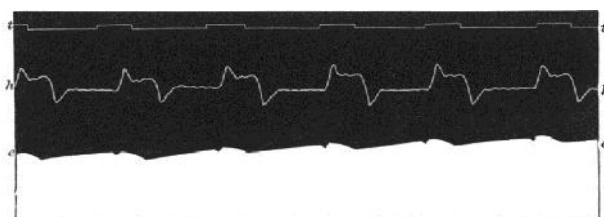
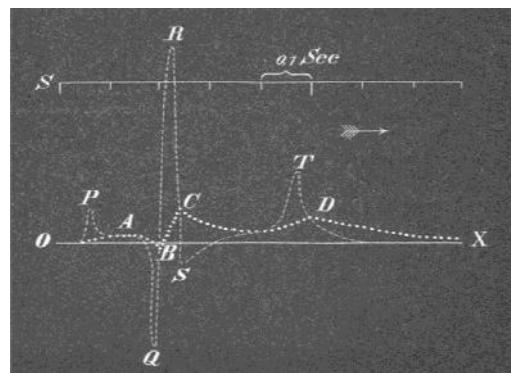


FIG. 1. Man. Heart led off to electrometer from front and back of chest (front to Hg; back to H₂SO₄).
e.e. electrometer. h.h. cardiograph. t.t. time in seconds.

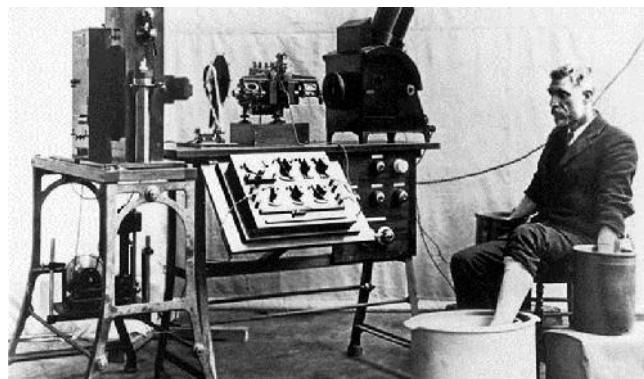
.1.



(.2).

1901 .

272 (. 3).



.3.

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ABCDE.

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10

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" -

[2].

2.

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1.

(,)

2.

3. : L- , R - , COM

4.

5.

➤

➤

➤

, ST
QRS ST ,
ST ,
(0.01-0.7 Hz).

4.

$$\begin{aligned} & [a, b], \\ a = x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots & x_n = b \\ & \vdots \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_n. \quad \vdots$$

$$W[a, b],$$

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx <$$

(2)

$$S(x_1) = z_1 \quad \int_b^a S(x)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (3) \\ S(x) & \end{aligned}$$

$$(x, z)$$

p1.

$$p1 = 0.$$

"

➤

15Hz;

➤

, 20 40 ms;

➤

p1

$$pI = cI + c2 \int_{xI - T/2}^{xI + T/2} zr(x)dx \quad (4)$$

;

1, 2 — , ;

$Z_r(x) —$;

— , ;

;

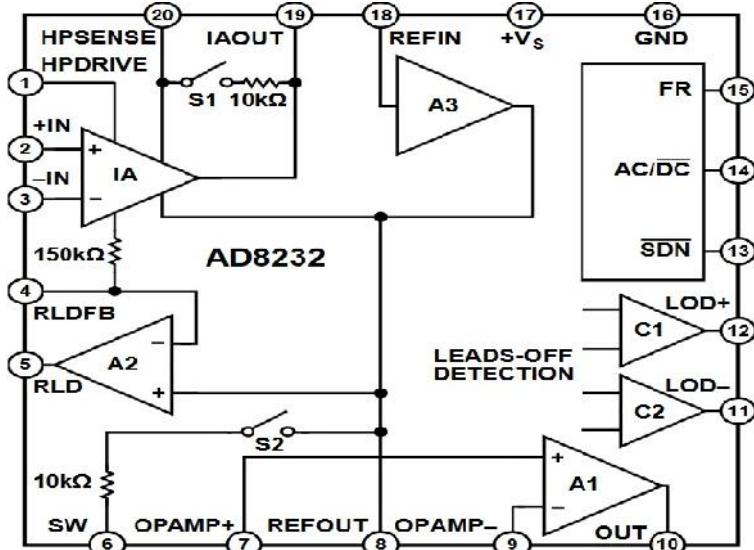
➤ ($p_1 = 0.$), $P-Q$,

➤ ; ;

➤ ; ;

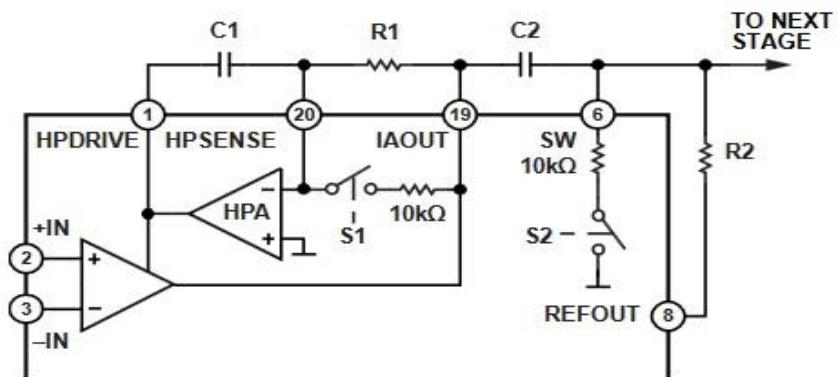
[3].

AD8232 e



. 4.

AD8232



\perp = REFOUT

. 5.

[4].

5.

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— , 1990 .

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. (GINA 2006)

Keywords: . Peak Flow, . Debit de pointe; . Spitzenfluss;
Picco di flusso.

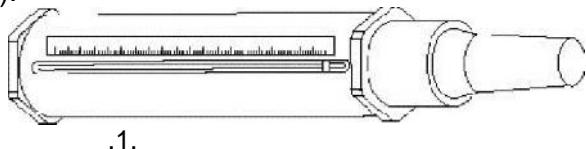
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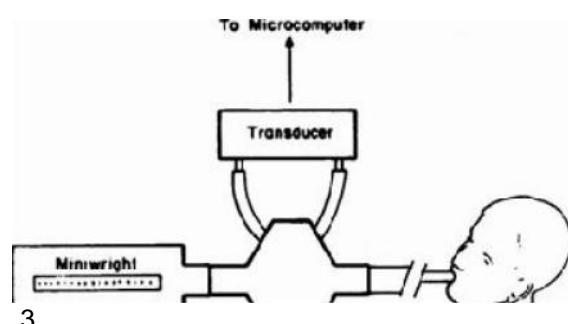
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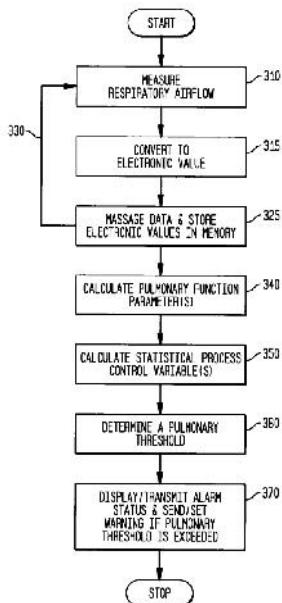
Peak Flow)

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· (2000)

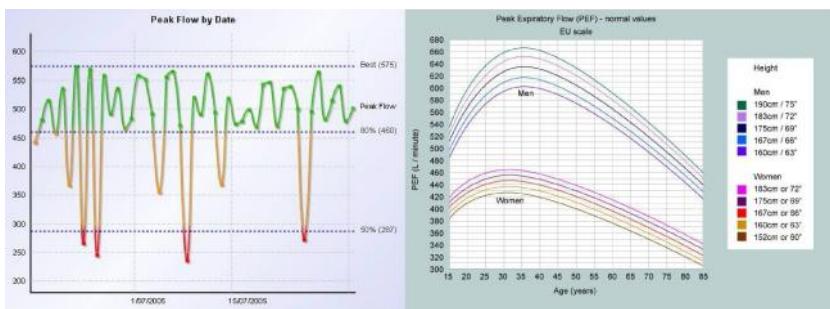


.5.

4.

(.6)

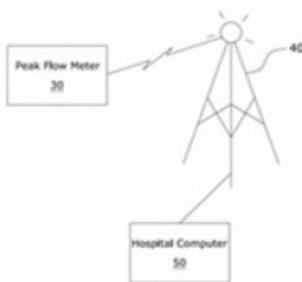
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(.6).

(.7).



.7.

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- [2]. (1998)
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/ Brain-machine interface, BMI/ ,

BMI,

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[10]

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DARPA. 1973.
"Toward Direct Brain-Computer

Communication"(
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(Evoked potential).

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[10] 1998 .

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Cyberkinetics, BrainGate)
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: BCI Awards Cybathlon. 2010
Annual BCI Research

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fNIRS),

(. Consumer BCI),

OpenBCI.

2000 .

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Neuralink,

3.

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[Computer%20Interfacing%20/MIT,%202007\)%20Dornhege%20et%20al.%20\(eds\)%20-%20.pdf](Computer%20Interfacing%20/MIT,%202007)%20Dornhege%20et%20al.%20(eds)%20-%20.pdf)
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Research on the Thermal Regime on the Powerful

Semiconductor Transistors

Ulyana Paskaleva¹, Bogidar Stoilov²

1. *South-West University Blagoevgrad Bulgaria*
2. *South-West University Blagoevgrad Bulgaria*

Abstract: In this paper the authors present experimental studies related to the thermal regime of high powerful semiconductor devices. There are presented the results of measurements of the temperature of the housing of the elements, of the radiator, the environment and of certain electrical parameters of the powerful transistors. There are some mathematical links that describe the specific heat regime. Calculations are made on the heat resistances radiator-environment, the temperature of the p-n junction and the like. Conclusions are made on the effectiveness of selected radiators depending on their mode of attachment to the powerful transistors. The studies enrich some of the existing laboratory plays on special subjects from the curriculum of subjects Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Key words: Powerful semiconductor transistors, thermal regime, measurements.

1.

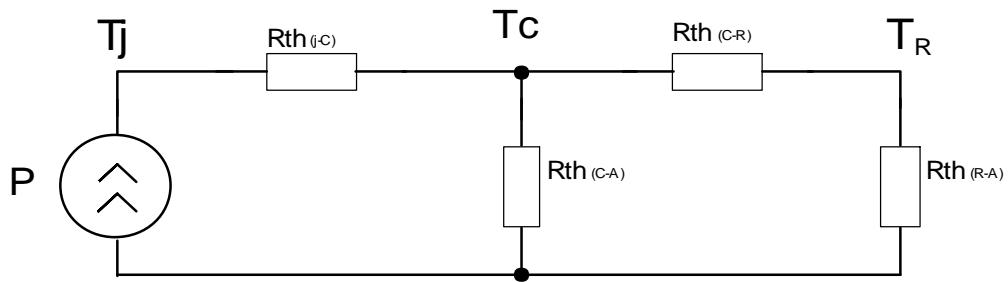
5 mW

0,5

),

[1,2,3].

2.



. 1.

$Rth_{(J-C)}$ -

$Rth_{(C-A)}$ -

$Rth_{(C-R)}$ -

$Rth_{(R-A)}$ -

T_J - / /

T_C - ,

T_R - ,

T_A -

$Rth_{(J-C)}$ - $T_{J \text{ (max)}}$

0-3, $Rth_{(C-R)}$

- $(0,05 \div 0,20)$ °C/w -

- $(0,6 \div 0,2)$ °C/w -

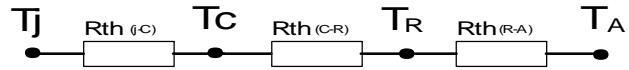
$$(1) \quad R th_{(C-A)} >> R th_{(C-R)} + R th_{(R-A)}$$

,

.4.2,

[1,2,3] :

$$(2) \quad T_J - T_A = (R th_{(J-C)} + R th_{(C-R)} + R th_{(R-A)}).P$$



. 2.

,

3.

$$R th_{(R-A)} \quad T_J \quad = f_1(P)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2W; \\ T_j &= 100^\circ\text{C}; \\ T_c &= 100^\circ\text{C}; \end{aligned}$$

$$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}.$$

$$U_{CE}.$$

:

$$(3) \quad P_i = \frac{U_{CE}(U_0 - U_{CE})}{R_1}; \quad R1=4,7 \quad (R1=2)$$

U_{CE} 12 ,

$T_C \quad T_R$

503:

: NPN ; ; ;

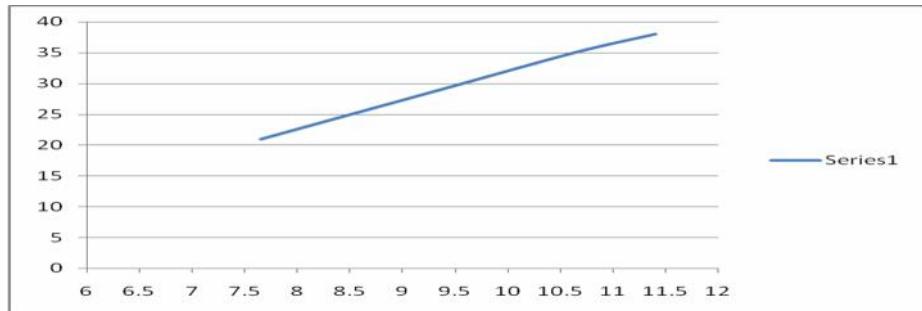
, , , , ,

$$U_{CB_0} = 80V; \quad U_{CE} = 80V; \quad T_j = 200^\circ C$$

$$I_{C(\max)} = 20A; \quad P_{C(\max)} = 150W \quad h_{21} = 20 \div 70$$

$$Rth_{(J-C)} = 1,5^\circ C/W,$$

$$- \quad 0-3 \quad S = 3358 \cdot 10^{-6} m^2$$



. 3:

$$= f1(P) - (\Delta T = T_R - T_A)$$

. 4, ,

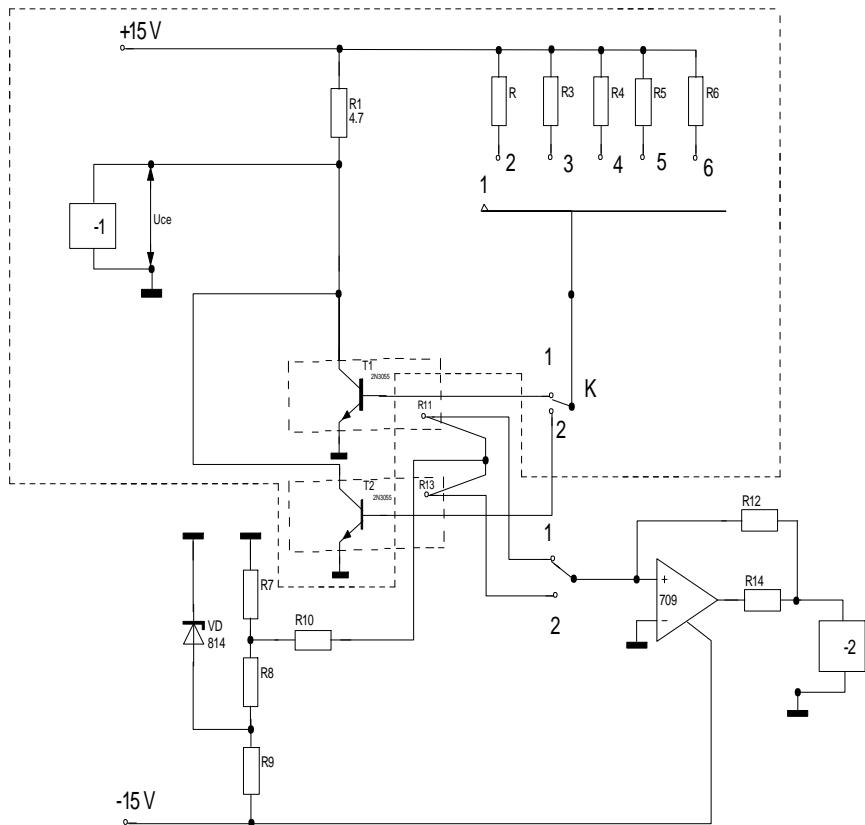
$Uo=15$

$V;$

$: TA=21^\circ C.$

$: R_{(j-C)}=1.5^\circ C/W; R_{(C-R)}=0.1^\circ C/W -$

$, R_{(C-R)}=0.4^\circ C/W -$



. 4:

1. E

503

U_{CE}, V	P, W	$T_c, ^\circ C$	$T_{R, ^\circ C}$	$T, ^\circ C$	$R_{th(R-A)}, ^\circ C/W$	$T_j, ^\circ C$
12	7.66	44	42	21	2.51	53.5
11	9.36	54	50	29	2.89	64.04
10	10.64	60	56	35	1.69	71.96
9	11.4	64	59	38	1.7	76.24

$$R_{(j-C)} = 1.5 \text{ } ^\circ C / W$$

4.

a.

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- ,
U_{CE},
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- R₂ - R₆
R_{th} (R-A)
,

b.

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[1] , ., , „,

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[2] , ., „,
, 2003.

[3] , ., „, " "

" " " "
" " " "
" " " "
, 2006.

[4] , ., «
», 2010 ., ., „ "

[5] , ., „,

[6] , ., — , — , — 2000 .,

„Образователни технологии“

(PhD)

1.

„ELearning Action Plan1”

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YouTube Video Editor

Google.

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1080p.

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YouTube Video Editor

Google (.1)



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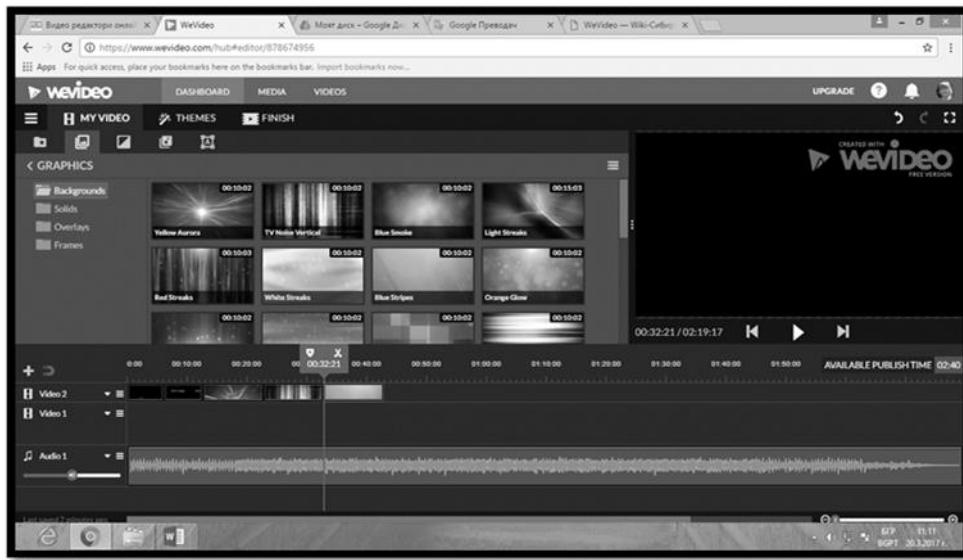
YouTube Editor

Google (.1).

3. WEVIDEO

Wevideo

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Wevideo

YouTube,

Google. Wevideo

Dailymotion, Vimeo, YouTube,
Google Drive Dropbox (. 2).

4. JW PLAYER EDITOR

JW Player Editor

1 GB
(\$ 49) Pro (\$ 349).



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JW Player Editor

JW Player Editor
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MOV, FLV, AVI, WMV, ASF, MP3, WAV, OGG, JPG, BMP, PNG MP4,
GIF [3].

5. PIXORIAL

Pixorial

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Google Pixorial
iOS. 7 GB
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Pixorial
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Facebook Google [4].

6.

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JUMP Math,

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- [1]. www.euinside.eu/bg/faces/the-finnish-model-the-educated-society-is-the-most-valuable-asset-of-a-country
- [2]. www.clot.fje.edu
- [3]. www.elmundo.es
- [4]. www.napraviuchilishte.org
- [5]. content/uploads/2014/10/Vestnik_Uchi_BG.pdf
- [6]. <http://www.napraviuchilishte.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/neill.pdf>
- [7]. <http://priobshti.se/article/ot-specialisti/edno-razlichno-uchilishte-pedagogicheskata-sistema-na-yezuitsko-uchilishte-el>

Helping students' career development in the classroom through play

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St. George International School & Preschool, Sofia, Bulgaria

Assoc. Prof. Dimitar Iskrev

South West University, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

Abstract: *The primary purpose of career guidance is to prepare each individual for living and working in the society. The use of games as a way of fostering student involvement in process' career development enhances motivation and promoting lasting content retention. In primary school, the children can learn about careers through role play in any subject area as well as creating workshops where they can show different skills that they acquired in the lessons. In secondary school students can develop their career understandings through the game "Answer and win", which can reinforce students' learning of important career development information. Educational objectives for the game include development of student's abilities to identify dominant characteristics for certain personality type, apply the practical aspects of the typology to the decision-making process, describe factors that may influence career decisions, including career myths, understand the value and usefulness of various sources of career information and list the different steps in career decision making.*

Keywords: *career guidance, career development, game, educational objectives, career decision making, role play*

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- [2] , . (2000) "
- [3] Brown D. (2011) Career Information, Career Counseling, and Career Development (10th ed.). Merrill Counseling.
- [4] Gysbers, N.C., Neppner, M.J., Johnston, J.A. (2009) Career counselling: process, issues and techniques. Alexandria, VA: American Counselling Association.
- [5] Holland, J.L. (1985) Making vocational choices: A theory of personalities and work environments (2nd ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

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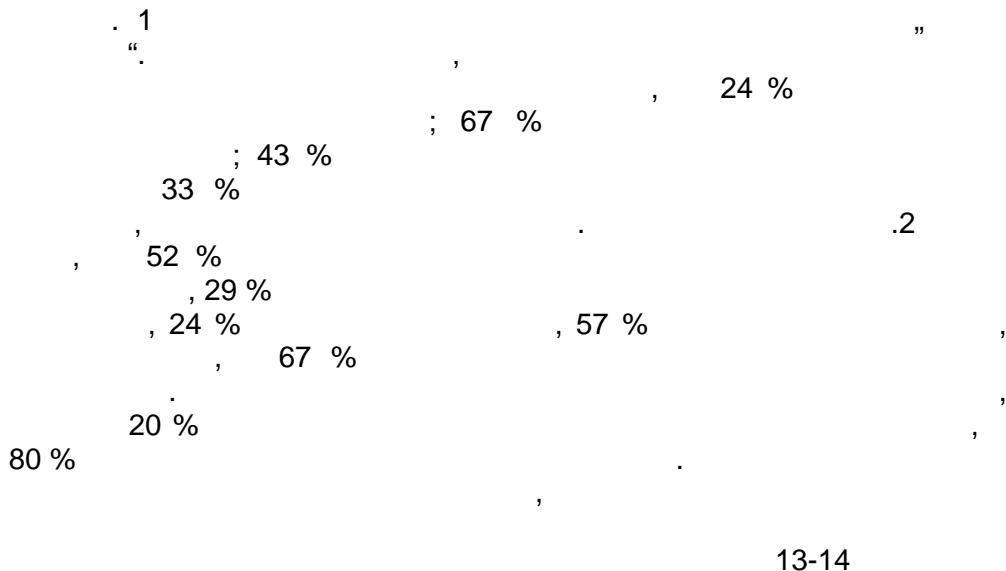
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- [2]. , (2017) , Rhetoric and Communications E-journal, Issue 27, March 2017
- [3]. 2: III Key Competencies
Kit for Facing Lifelong Learning
- [4]. , (2012)
ISBN 978-954-351-048-1
- “ ”- , .20
- [5]. , (2009)
- ISBN 978-954-9853-21-6) .9-10.
http://www.csp-sofia.org/opak/pdfs/narachnik%20umenia.pdf
- [6]. , (2015) ” , ”

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http://www.tsanov.net/ele55plus/site/bg/lcontent/samplebooks/BOOK_Social_Competence_BG.pdf

[8] , . (2008).

[9]<http://www1.znam.bg/zmonres/edu/psihologiya%20i%20logika/razdel2/urok2/text4.html>

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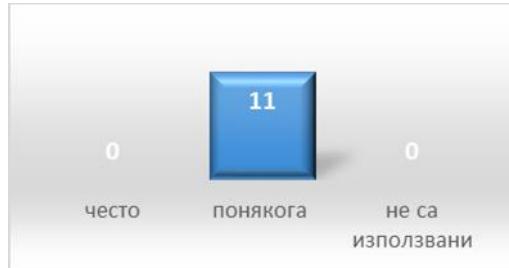
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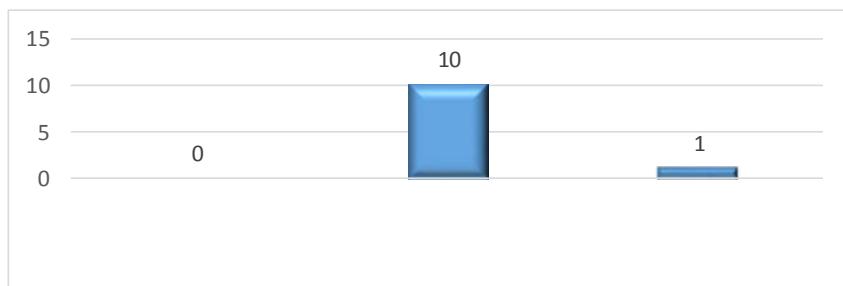
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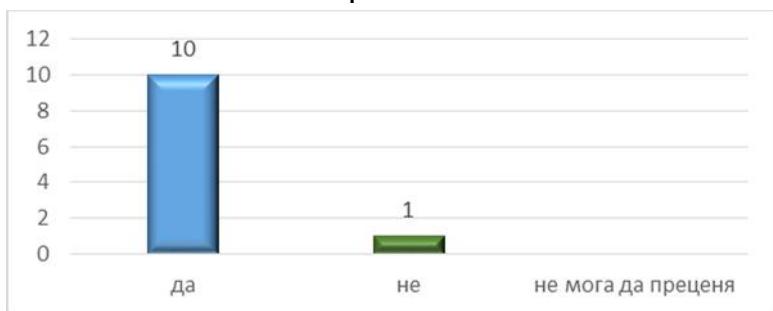
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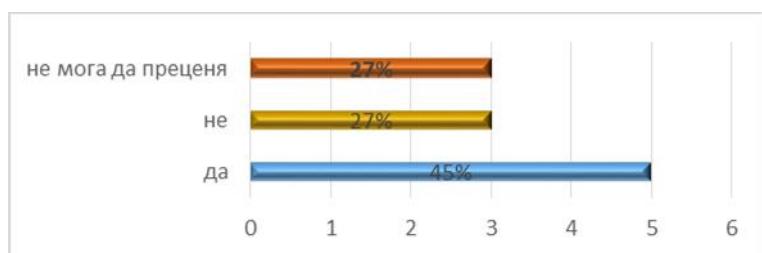
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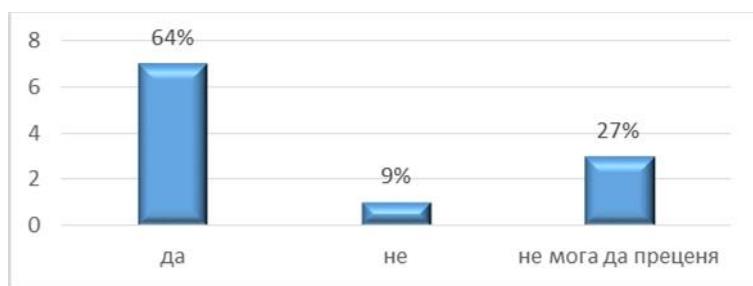
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- [7] Windows Movie Maker,
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Computer graphics in technology training

Vesela Stoimenova, Nina Mitova, Evdokiya Petkova

South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

Abstract: Based on the analysis of scientific and pedagogical research, the most promising areas for the application of computer technologies in the training of technology and entrepreneurship teachers are identified, among which the use of computer graphics is important. It reveals the possibility of efficient use of computer graphics design tools to improve the efficiency of the learning process.

Keywords: computer technologies, computer graphics, learning process.

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- [1] Plachkov, S. (2013). Harmonizing the competency profile of the teacher in technology training with the European Qualifications Framework. Journal for information technology, education development and teaching methods of technical and natural sciences, 3 (1), 1-5.

[2] <http://www.mon.bg/?go=page&pageId=2&subpageId=40>

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**„МАШИНОСТРОИТЕЛНИ,
ШЕВНИ И ТЕКСТИЛНИ
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Silvi	3/1	1500	200	100% 100%	30 40	409 175
Vafel		1500	275	100% 100 %	72 72	210 150
Struma	2/2	1500	280	50/50 /	50 50	356 180
Pliska	2/1	1500	200	50/50 /	30 30	410 210

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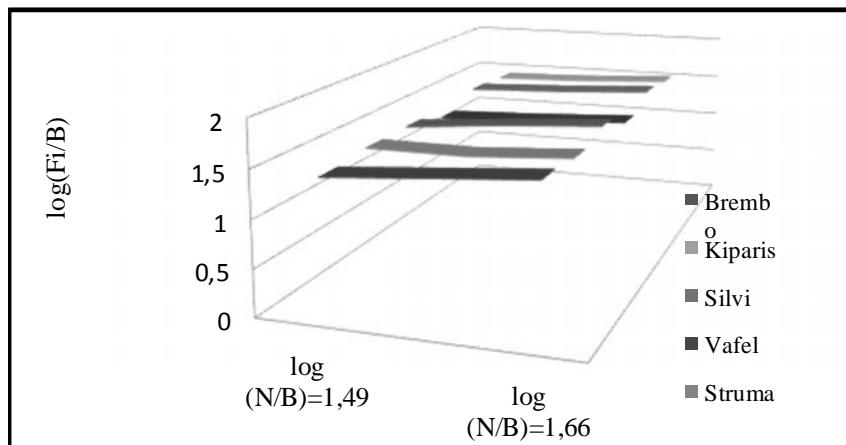
Табл. 2: Стойности за $\log(F_i/B)$ и $\log(N_i/B)$ при различно натоварване на шейната¹

Маса шейна + $m_{\text{дг}} + m_{\text{т}}$		0,400 kg. +0 + $m_{\text{дг}}$		0,400 kg. +0,100 + $m_{\text{т}}$		0,400 kg. +0,200 + $m_{\text{т}}$	
Артикул	Направлини е на текстила	$\log\left(\frac{F_i}{B}\right)$	$\log\left(\frac{N_i}{B}\right)$	$\log\left(\frac{F_i}{B}\right)$	$\log\left(\frac{N_i}{B}\right)$	$\log\left(\frac{F_i}{B}\right)$	$\log\left(\frac{N_i}{B}\right)$
Brembo	ОЛС-ОЛС	1,389971	1,486403	1,476023	1,580696	1,559308	1,658123
	ОЛС-ВкЛС	1,428429	1,486403	1,515914	1,580696	1,588696	1,658123
	ОЛС-ВвЛС	1,462625	1,486403	1,549950	1,580696	1,611534	1,658123
	ОЛС-ООС	1,384576	1,486403	1,477669	1,580696	1,533217	1,658123
	ОЛС-ВкОС	1,343319	1,486403	1,430145	1,580696	1,502054	1,658123
	ОЛС-ВвОС	1,502054	1,486403	1,458409	1,580696	1,502054	1,658123
Kiparis	ОЛС-ОЛС	1,435123	1,485275	1,435123	1,579788	1,506074	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВкЛС	1,486881	1,485275	1,516115	1,579788	1,566598	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВвЛС	1,448800	1,485275	1,495797	1,579788	1,550228	1,657699
	ОЛС-ООС	1,507815	1,485275	1,55499	1,579788	1,608834	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВкОС	1,419756	1,485275	1,47272	1,579788	1,529539	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВвОС	1,439333	1,485275	1,48792	1,579788	1,541523	1,657699
Silvi	ОЛС-ОЛС	1,434572	1,482978	1,53070	1,577942	1,60370	1,655820
	ОЛС-ВкЛС	1,476570	1,482978	1,45841	1,577942	1,52632	1,655820
	ОЛС-ВвЛС	1,386613	1,482978	1,44692	1,577942	1,50914	1,655820
	ОЛС-ООС	1,482980	1,482978	1,57794	1,577942	1,655820	1,655820
	ОЛС-ВкОС	1,446821	1,482978	1,57643	1,577942	1,65584	1,655820
	ОЛС-ВвОС	1,476571	1,482978	1,45841	1,577942	1,52632	1,655820
Vafel	ОЛС-ОЛС	1,325030	1,485275	1,364437	1,579788	1,422251	1,657364
	ОЛС-ВкЛС	1,340324	1,485275	1,365857	1,579788	1,430266	1,657364
	ОЛС-ВвЛС	1,350718	1,485275	1,374970	1,579788	1,430876	1,657364
	ОЛС-ООС	1,449969	1,485275	1,480943	1,579788	1,532156	1,657364
	ОЛС-ВкОС	1,331213	1,485275	1,372186	1,579788	1,438135	1,657364
	ОЛС-ВвОС	1,302672	1,485275	1,349248	1,579788	1,424733	1,657364
Struma	ОЛС-ОЛС	1,473266	1,490227	1,515914	1,583776	1,577527	1,660702
	ОЛС-ВкЛС	1,414720	1,490227	1,462625	1,583776	1,511883	1,660702
	ОЛС-ВвЛС	1,414720	1,490227	1,462625	1,583776	1,526222	1,660702
	ОЛС-ООС	1,440527	1,490227	1,472712	1,583776	1,527786	1,660702
	ОЛС-ВкОС	1,475473	1,490227	1,505766	1,583776	1,559762	1,660702
	ОЛС-ВвОС	1,562022	1,490227	1,597097	1,583776	1,646582	1,660702
Pliska	ОЛС-ОЛС	1,435125	1,485773	1,462058	1,580189	1,521891	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВкЛС	1,418502	1,485773	1,473819	1,580189	1,531672	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВвЛС	1,452298	1,485773	1,511883	1,580189	1,572273	1,657699
	ОЛС-ООС	1,408985	1,485773	1,491149	1,580189	1,563373	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВкОС	1,474371	1,485773	1,511883	1,580189	1,571832	1,657699
	ОЛС-ВвОС	1,480399	1,485773	1,555204	1,580189	1,615823	1,657699

¹ Използвани съкращения в таблица 2: Мг – маса на допълнителни тексти, поставяни на шейната; $m_{\text{т}}$ – маса на изследваното парче тексти, монтирано на шейната. ОЛС – основа лицева страна; ВкЛС – вътър лицева страна; ВвЛС – върх лицева страна; ООС – основа опаковка страна; ВкОС – вътър опаковка страна; ВвОС – върх опаковка страна. Щълък при изследването бъде верен при направление в под 45° . Същите съкращения са използвани в други таблици, фигури и графики по-нататък.

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Bowden Tabor [4]

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$$F_i = C \cdot N_i^2$$

Sungkyunkwan University

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- [1] Babaarslan O., N. Avcio lu, A study on the friction behaviour of spunbond nonwovens used with different weights, TEKSTIL ve konfeksiyon ISSN: 1300-3356, Published by Ege University Textile and Apparel Research & Application Center, 210 ekstil ve konfeksiyon 3/2011.
- [2] Bhuvana, Dev, Raghunathan, Subramaniam. Studies on frictional behaviour of chitosancoated fabrics. Autex research journal, vol. 6, no. 4, december 2006.
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- [4] Bowden, T. and Tabor, D., "The Friction and Lubrication of Solids". Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1950.

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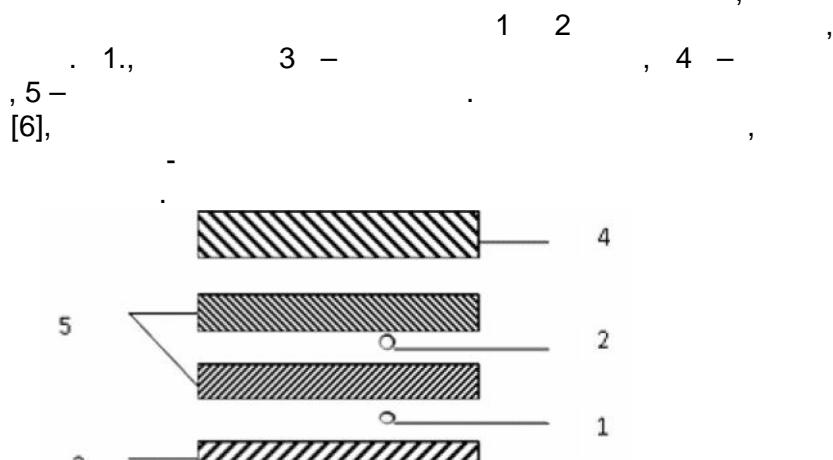
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 Elastan; - 115 gr/m²,
 - 40 tex, - 50 tex;
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j i, /H, mm/	Δ , °		\bar{Y}_i	$(Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_i)^2$	
	Y_1	Y_2			
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B ₂ - 1	6,0	7,0	6,5	0,25	0,25
B ₃ - 2	4,0	5,0	4,5	0,25	0,25
B ₄ - 3	2,0	1,0	1,5	0,25	0,25
B ₅ - 4	0,5	1,0	0,75	0,0625	0,0625
B ₆ - 5	0,5	1,0	0,75	0,0625	0,0625
B ₇ - 6	1,0	0,5	0,75	0,0625	0,0625

[1,2,3]

$$(2) \quad G_R = \frac{S_{i_{\max}}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^B S_i^2}; \quad G_T \begin{cases} f_1 = m-1 \\ f_2 = B \\ r = 0,05 \end{cases}$$

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$$(3) \quad G_R = 0,2105; \quad G_T \begin{cases} f_1 = 1 \\ f_2 = 7 \\ r = 0,05 \end{cases} = 0,7271$$



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- [6]. , .., .., .., (1999) , “ . ”, , 19-20
ISSN 2367-9441, , -16, . 325-334
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- [9]. Andonova, Sn., (2011) Examining the moisture-heating process to knitwear elastic threads, International scientific conference “Unitech 11 - Gabrovo”, ISSN 1313-230X, proceedings - volume II, pp. 326-330
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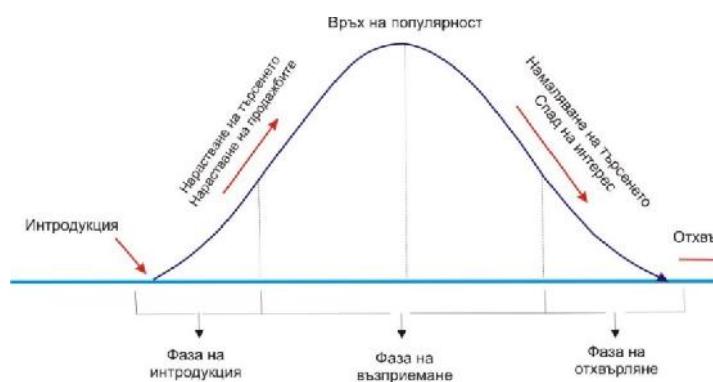
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AliExpress, Amazon, OLX

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(POS – Point Of Sales ERP-
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[1]. Noor Ahmed Raaz , Fashion Cycles & Its Steps,

www.textilelearner.com/blog

[2]. www.fashion&apparel.com

[3]. www.3d-a-porter.com

[4]. www.lsretail.com

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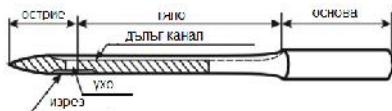
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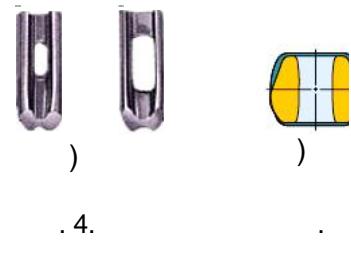
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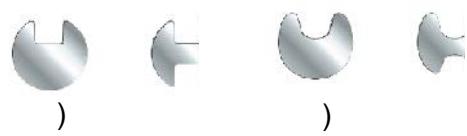
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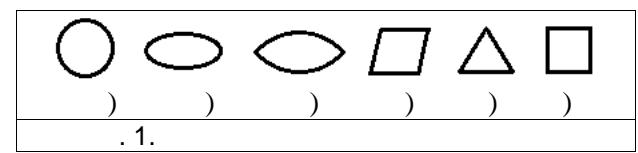
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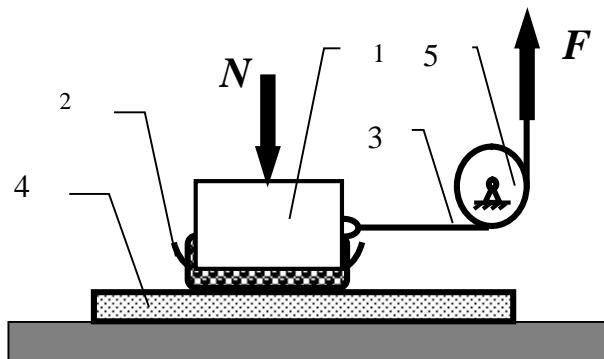
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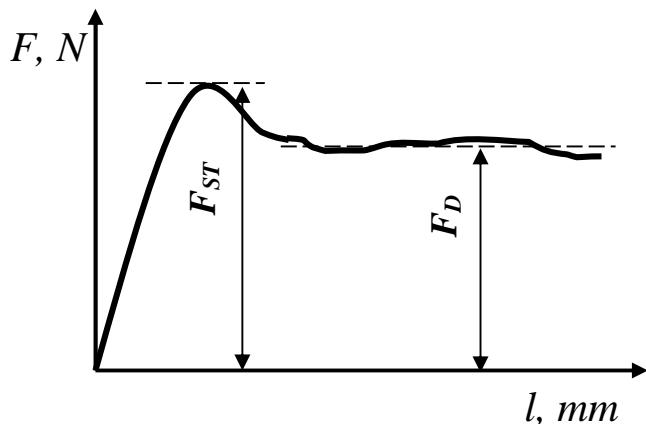
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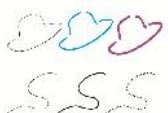
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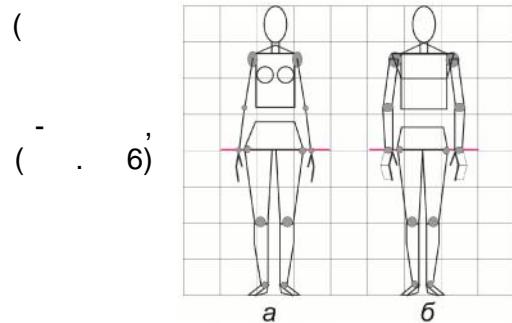
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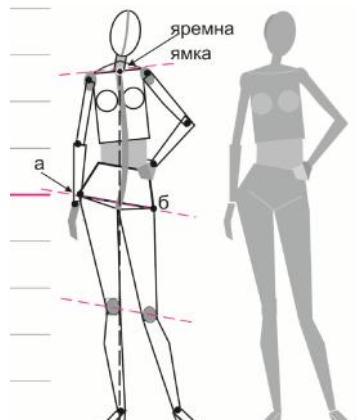
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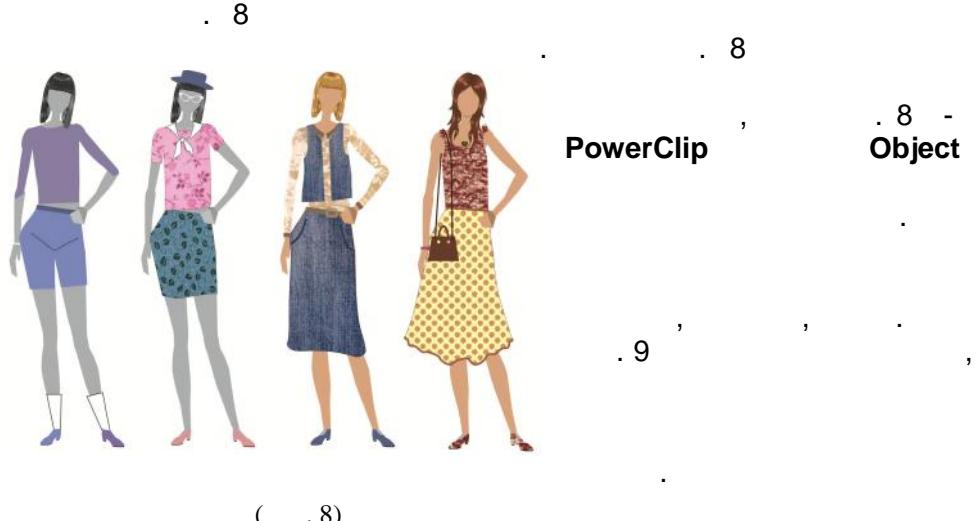
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The right to health and safety at work as a basic human right

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International Slavic University Gavrilo Romanovic Derzavin – Sveti Nikole – Bitola – R. Macedonia

Abstract

Safety and health at work is one of the basic human rights of employees, which has a special significance, because the work has a central role in human life. In modern society requires measures for safety and health at work. But even though modern society has introduced such measures and has significant achievements in all spheres of social life, faces many injuries and deaths in the workplace. Therefore, the study of this paper is the role and importance of the safety and health of workers at work in modern society. Modern society which has expressed civilizational and humanistic achievements in all spheres of human life is facing the challenge of successfully dealing with the problem of protection of workers at work.

Keywords: safety at work, health measures for health and safety at work, employee, employer.

1. INTRODUCTION

Concept of Human Rights has developed the idea of a regulation of relations between the individual and the state. According to this concept, the individual ceased to be a citizen of the country and became a citizen has certain rights and freedoms that the state must respect. These freedoms and rights are the basic criterion that reflects the role of man in society. Overall, human rights can be divided into three generations:

- ❖ civil and political freedoms and human rights;
- ❖ economic, social and cultural human rights and
- ❖ collective rights.

The first generation includes the right to life, the right to liberty and security, the right to privacy, the right to a fair trial, freedom of thought and so on. Second generation: the right to work, right to social security, the right to education, the right to participate in cultural life and so on. And the third generation rights, which later developed are the rights that belong to collectives, such as the right to a healthy environment and the right to a healthy and safe working environment. The right to a healthy and safe working environment is a fundamental and extremely important human right to employment. It is a human right with a special meaning, because the work has a central role in human life. The purpose of health and safety at work is in line with laws and regulations in this area, to achieve the highest level of health and psycho - physical protection. In that sense, the conditions, means and organization of work must be adapted to the needs of workers but also workers to be motivated for their involvement in all activities. Occupational

Safety and Health (OSH) implies the creation of conditions for work undertaken measures and activities to protect the life and health of employees and other persons that are entitled. While in the half of XX century human rights were seen as an internal matter for each country, today they are contained in a number of state mechanisms - declarations, conventions and other laws that all human beings, regardless of the will of the country they live in are guaranteed their fundamental rights. The right to health and the right to safety at work are universal human and labor rights, which are contained in a number of international documents. As early as 1948 UN General Assembly in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights determined the right to work as a universal right that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) has defined the right to work as a universal right and despite other obligations of states determined their obligation to ensure occupational safety of workers. European Convention on Human Rights, adopted in 1950 by the Council of Europe is a key source of inspiration for the general principles of the European Union (EU). The foundations of security and safety in the European Union were set in 1951 with the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community. Today, security and protection of workers subject to editing a large number of directives, of which as particularly important stands Framework Directive 391/89 for the measures to promote and improve the safety and health of workers at work. Two influential bodies in the European Union on issues relating to health and safety at work is the Advisory Committee on safety, hygiene and health founded in 1974 and the Commission on Safety and Health established in 1957. The Advisory Committee consists of 90 members representing 15 countries (2 representatives of governments, trade unions and 2 of 2 employers) as well as representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation - EKDZ and European employers' association - UNICE. Commission on Security and Health, is working on a tripartite basis. In the name of each Member State of the European Union there are two representatives of governments, one trade union and one of the employees. Both bodies participate in the preparation and adoption of the directives and other EU regulations on safety and important role in this responsible work is another tripartite body within the Union, it is the Economic - Social Committee of the EU. Finally, the newly created European Agency for Safety and Health at Work is further evidence of the deep commitment of the EU on security issues and safety. The right to safety and health at work is a preoccupation and priority actions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), as a specialized agency of the United Nations with a tripartite structure (government, employers, trade unions). ILO is a real parliament of labor, a central place, which are proposed and discussed, universal rules (conventions and recommendations) in all areas and regions of the world of labor. It has taken the leading role in the development of policy and

legislation in the field of social and other protection of workers, in particular the protection of health and safety at work.

2. IMPORTANCE OF SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

Safety of workers has long been working on good wishes of the employer. In the early twentieth century the area of safety and health at work began to be regulated at international and national level, giving the employer's responsibility to the fore. Responsible employers must always by law be obliged to take into account the safety and health of its workers. Despite the earnings of the workers and the profits of employers, safe working conditions are one of the key interests of the owners of companies and the state. Workers are interested in animal safe and healthy working conditions. Employers safe and healthy working conditions contribute to their successful and sustainable operation. State through the system for safety and health at work achieves its protective and social function. Because social dialogue is essential in identifying, adopting and implementing the basic standards and requirements for the rights, obligations and responsibilities based on the work. Knowledge and application of laws and legislation in the field of safety and health at work will help employers to avoid unnecessary costs and damages incurred in injury at work and occupational diseases. Each year more than 2.2 million people worldwide die from injury at work or occupational diseases. Deaths and injuries at work is especially prevalent in developing countries and in the sectors of agriculture, construction, mining, industry and others. Apart from the personal tragedy, injury at work causes great damage to the state level, because recovery from the impact of suffering at work in the world to spend 2-4% of GDP. With simple cost analysis, for employers to recognize the correctness of the decision to invest and establish a system for safety and health at work. A good OSH system for company is:

- minimize the financial losses incurred after unplanned events that could be avoided;
- higher productivity;
- reducing absenteeism of workers from work;
- increasing motivation and employee engagement;
- increase the reputation and value of the company name;
- providing a systematic approach to determining the risk and determining the means of assessment and risk control and so on.

Conversely, poor working conditions in terms of OSH lead to:

- ✓ increasing the cost of replacing absent workers;
- ✓ reducing the competitiveness of the company;
- ✓ bad relations between employers and workers or union;
- ✓ reduced productivity and attractiveness of the company to investors and so on.

3. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE EMPLOYER

The rights and obligations of the employer regarding safety and health at work is determined by Law on Safety and Health at Work and closely regulated by collective agreements and general acts of the employer or employment contract. The employer is obliged to ensure the safety and health of its workers in every aspect related to work, including protection against occupational risks, ensuring proper organization and means. Regardless of the activity, each employer must ensure OSH in particular by:

- appoint one or more experts for safety;
- engaging an official medical institution to perform professional tasks for health at work;
- adoption of safety measures against fire in accordance with special regulations;
- adopting measures for first aid and evacuation in case of danger;
- training of employees for safe work on the basis of programs;
- providing personal protective equipment for workers and its use, if undertaken safety measures in the workplace are not enough;
- perform periodic inspections and testing of working environment and equipment;
- monitoring the health of workers and others.

The main obligation of the employer to the employee is to provide safety at work and work environment that are implemented with safety and health measures at work and the implementation of these measures does not constitute a financial liability for the employee. The obligation of the employer to the worker refers to the application of preventive measures in the workplace, in order to ensure safety. These measures are perceived depending on the nature of the activity, the technological processes and working conditions in the immediate work environment. In applying the safety measures in the workplace, the employer is obliged to realize all the factors including those that create a sense of prostrations, or workflow to adapt to the physical and mental capabilities of the employee work environment, work tools and resources and equipment for personal safety to be made or manufactured and supplied so as not to endanger the safety and health of employees, and will apply general recognized measures if no prescribed. The employer must each worker to provide with adequate OSH training:

- ❖ employment;
- ❖ in the event of a move to new job position;
- ❖ in case of the introduction of new technology or new working means;
- ❖ in case of any changes to the work process that can change the level of safety and health at work.

OSH training should function as an integral part of the training work and should be incorporated into everyday working procedures in the plants, that it should not be treated in isolation. Employers should ensure that all workers are adequately trained in terms of the skills that they need to perform their

work, and in parallel we are trained to safely perform their work and to provide for the safety and health of colleagues. Therefore, training in skills and training and familiarization in the workplace, the working environment and working process should always include components of OSH. OSH training must be adapted to the specific job and is performed according to the program should be updated and modified in light of new forms and types of risks. The employer sets mandatory regular theoretical and practical exams for safe performance of work for all employees in the workplace where it is noted an increased risk of injury and health deterioration in the risk assessment, and for all those employed in jobs where an increased number cases of occupational injury and ill health. Why is it important to train workers about safety? Not only to answer the question of how the employer will perform a legal obligation to provide OSH for its employees, but also for employees:

- be familiar with OSH measures on the job and be able to guard against accidents at work and occupational diseases;
- recognize that employers invest in their health and safety and more interested in this area with the active participation;
- learn about their rights and responsibilities in the system OSH etc.

The employer is obliged to stop any kind of work that presents an immediate danger to life or health of employees. He is obliged to employees for use of the financial resources or means and equipment for personal safety at work who received prescribed measures for safety and health, to ensure their implementation in accordance with its intended purpose. Employees who are referred to a job that is imminent danger of injury and damage to health must receive specific instructions for working in such a place. The employer shall, when technological process requires it (these cases should be determined by a general act) to carry out further training of employees on safety and health at work and to provide certain notifications of special categories of workers. The additional training is done through guidelines and instructions in writing, so that workers are informed and receive instructions on how to perform all working operations in the workplace, in particular technological processes and how to behave to be safe. The employer is obliged to inform employees about the measures applied OSH and workers to give guidelines for safe and healthy work. It shall pass an act on risk assessment in writing of all jobs in the workplace and to determine ways and means of eliminating the risks. The employer is obliged employee's job at risk to provide prior medical examination before beginning work and periodic medical examinations during work. The employer is obliged to provide continuous monitoring of the health condition of the worker, as well as to provide another position, if it is determined that it meets the required health capabilities. Also, he is obliged to notify any person on any ground is located in the working environment, in dangerous places or hazards to health that occur in the technological process, ie safety measures that must be applied to towards safe haven movement. The

employer should create conditions for successfully performing the function they have employees and their representatives. They imply an obligation of the employer to make available all documents and data concerning the safety and health at work, to enable participation in the consideration of issues regarding the implementation of measures for OSH to report any acts, new technologies and means of work that may cause risks and familiarize with the findings of labor inspection, as well as reports of injuries at work, occupational diseases and work-related diseases, immediate danger to life and health and the measures taken to prevent them. Employer obligations as holder of the safety and health at work is responsible for their implementation. With the legal provisions specified offenses and the amount of penalties for failure to legal obligations. The employer is liable for damages arising out of employees in the event of injury or occupational disease. Compensation for damage of workers exercise based on the contractual obligation of the employer if the injury or occupational disease arose from the use of dangerous operations, or performing risky activities, or the fulfillment of obligations regarding the application of the prescribed measures. Compensation can be achieved in direct contract worker and the employer or by the competent court. If the employee is insured in case of injury at work and occupational diseases, the employer is obliged to compensate the part of the damage which is not covered by any amount not reimbursed by insurance.

4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE WORKERS

The role of workers is of particular importance in achieving safe working conditions and preserving health, because of personal behavior and the immediate application of the prescribed measures depends on the level of protection. The rights and obligations of workers on OSH are regulated by the Law on Safety and Health at Work, the regulations based on the law, collective agreements and general acts of the employer or employment contract. Fundamental right and the workers before the start of work to introduce measures for safety and health in the workplace who will be working to enable their implementation and acquire new knowledge in any change in conditions. Introduced a special right of the worker to the employer to give proposals, suggestions and reports on issues of safety and health at work and to control their health according to the risks in the workplace. The worker who work in jobs at risk have the right and obligation to carry out a medical examination of that sends the employer as would determine his working ability. Possibilities worker to refuse to work are determined by Law on Safety and Health at Work:

- if is not previously informed of all possible risks and hazards;
- if the employer does not provided prescribed medical examination;
- if is exposed to immediate danger to the health or life when were not implemented security measures and seek their removal;

- if the employer does not eliminate the hazard or does not act in accordance with the opinion of the authorized medical institution, the worker may request the intervention of the competent labor inspector and to inform the representative.

The workers responsibility to apply the prescribed safety and health. With special obligations imposed proper use of funds for work and hazardous materials, means and equipment for personal protection at work, review the correctness of the job before the work and determination of the job before quitting your job in order to avoid endangering the employee and other employees. Workers have the right and obligation to adjust for safe operation in the workplace, to make medical examination of that sends the employer, but also to accept another job, if it is determined that it is healthy capable of performing the works of his job place. The workers responsibility to cooperate with the employer and the expert OSH enforcement measures and the right to address the labor inspection, if he thinks that the employer failed to take the necessary measures to remedy the identified deficiencies. Because achieving healthy and safe working conditions workers are interested in:

- ❖ taking all measures to eliminate the risks which would prevent injuries at work, occupational diseases and work-related illnesses;
- ❖ to ensure the safe operation, maintenance of work equipment in proper condition, meeting the requirements for the workplace and work equipment, providing equipment and personal protective equipment;
- ❖ fully informed by the employer to assess the risks;
- ❖ selection of workers representatives for health and safety and ways of working;
- ❖ required funding for the provision of preventive measures;
- ❖ procedure for refusal to work in the event of imminent danger to life and health of employees;
- ❖ insurance and rehabilitation, especially the employees jobs at risk;
- ❖ participation and provide suggestions for reviewing the implementation of measures for prevention and early detection of occupational diseases, diseases related to work and preventing work-related injuries;
- ❖ submission of applications for participation and submission of requests for the provision of preventive examinations of workers on the basis of sex, age and working conditions, as well as occupational diseases, injuries at work, chronic diseases and other preventive measures;
- ❖ participation and giving proposals of workers representatives in the organization mode of work and rest of the staff, as well as evaluation of new equipment and new technologies in health and organizational respect;

- ❖ participation and giving suggestions for determining the measures to promote the health of workers exposed to health risks and so on.

Conclusion

Safety and health at work are among the most respected individual and social values. There is nothing more valuable than human life, the struggle to provide healthy and safe working conditions in a normal environment. The development and application of legislation in this area is an efficient mechanism for reaching these values. But it just is not enough. It is the employers and the management team of the business entities to see for themselves and to recognize the benefits of a well integrated system for safety and health at work and realize that investments in health and safety at work is an investment that will undoubtedly rebound, because it is clear and direct link between social behavior of a company and its overall value and reputation in the business world. In terms of legislation aimed to promote dialogue between employers and workers is necessary to enrich the legal provisions regarding the rights of both parties, as well as permanent monitoring of the legislation.

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